The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.
PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Further Instructions from the Secretary of State Regarding Confiscations.

Secretary Seward and the Correspondent of the London Times.

More Distinguished Foreign Officers in the National Army.

Curious Statement of a Deserter from Manassas.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

The National Flag Floating Over Lexington on Saturday.

Details of the Battle at Blue Mills Landing.

The State Convention Again Called Together.

Enthusiastic Reception of Ohio Troops in Kentucky.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 22.

The Cabinet has not yet decided what to do with Gen. FREMONT. The rumor that he was to come to Washington for the purpose of explaining away charges made against him by his enemies at St. Louis, has no foundation. The contractors have come to Washington to urge their grievances in person. It seems probable that nothing will be done, unless some battle is lost, the losing of which will be laid to FREMONT, and made the cause of his removal.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND DR. RUSSELL.

The letter of Secretary SEWARD to the gentlemen who asked the arrest of Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, refusing their request, will be sent you by telegraph to-night. Its sentiments will meet the approval of the people. Too much importance has already been attached to the man and the medium.

POLITICAL ARRESTS.

The arrests of political prisoners increase, rather than diminish. Many persons are subjecting themselves to this unpleasant process, through thoughtlessness. In many instances information has been laid against persons for conveying letters to the lines, that were addressed to citizens of the rebel States. It appears to be the general impression that if a stamp is on a letter, it is allowable to carry it. It is not so. Transmitting letters is treason, as much as is transmitting munitions of war.

A QUIET DAY.

It is Sunday quiet along the lines to-day.

ANOTHER REVIEW IN THE RAIN.

Gen. MCCLELLAN yesterday reviewed Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S Brigade, in the rain, as usual.

CAVALRY FROM MICHIGAN.

Congressman KELLOGG, of Michigan, has raised a regiment of cavalry, consisting of fifteen hundred men, mainly enlisted from the lumbermen of Michigan.

NO FOREIGN MAIL.

The State Department has not yet received its mail by the last steamer, consequently we have no official information as to the present aspect of our relations with the Governments of Europe.

THE HEALTH OF CONSUL-GENERAL THAYER.

Letters received from Consul-General THAYER represent his health as much improved since his departure from this country.

CONDITION OF MR. WALKER.

Mr. F. W. WALKER is not so well to-day, though no fears are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

COL. EINSTEIN UNDER ARREST.

Col. EINSTEIN was yesterday ordered to report himself under arrest to the Provost-Marshal in Washington. When he asked where he might go, he was answered, "Anywhere, except back to camp." I should not be surprised if he were as summarily disposed of as was Col. MCCUNN.

DISTINGUISHED FOREIGN OFFICERS.

We are having quite a run of foreigners desiring to enlist for the war, as officers. The Comte DE PARIS and the Duke DE CHARTRES yesterday solicited permission to join our Army. Their services have been accepted, but positions have not yet been assigned them. They will probably be attached to the Staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN. Major JOHN FITZROY DE COURCY, of England, has been appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel, and attached to MCCLELLAN'S Staff. Major DE COURCY commanded a Turkish regiment in the Crimean War. He is related by marriage to M. AUSTADO, the New-Granadian Minister. Major VALENTINE BAUSENWEIN, Engineer and Aide-de-Camp to GARIBALDI, has been appointed Major of the Fifty-eight Regiment Ohio Volunteers. He came to the Government highly recommended by GARIBALDI. Capt. ERNEST BARON VON VEGESACK, of Denmark, has been appointed a Captain, but not yet assigned to duty. He came recommended by his sovereign. Lieut. OSCAR HULTMAN has been appointed a Captain, and assigned to duty on Gen. BLENKER'S Staff. He served through the French campaigns in Algeria, and wears the insignia of the Legion of Honor. OSCAR BRABENDER has been appointed a First Lieutenant, and attached to BLENKER'S Staff. He served with distinction in the Prussian Royal Guard, and was recommended by the King of Prussia.

AN ARRIVAL FROM RICHMOND.

From JOS. KENNEDY, the boy who was released from Richmond without parole, and who arrived to-day from there with the Surgeons, I learn that Col. CORCORAN is well, Col. WILCOX is convalescing, and Col. WOOD also recovering. Capt. MCINER, of the Seventy-ninth, is now confined in jail. He was found in conversation with some men over their prison, and it was suspected that he was conspiring to escape the guard. Until recently he was allowed to visit all parts of the city and the camps without molestation. KENNEDY states that the troops are badly clothed and armed. He has seen regiments arrive and depart barefooted. Cloth and clothing are scarce and high, and a good quality of cloth can hardly be obtained at any price. Coffee is selling at fifty cents a pound; ice ten cents a pound, and at the saloons five cents extra is charged for drinks with ice in them. Milk ten cents a quart; brown sugar twenty cents a pound; Bacon thirty to thirty-eight cents. Our prisoners have more or less money, but they are not allowed to purchase anythin. The Fire Zouaves are well supplied, they having been paid off a few days before Bull Run.

The following surgeons, taken prisoners at Bull Run, and who were brought to Fortress Monroe yesterday under a flag of truce, arrived here this morning: Dr. Alfred Powell, Dr. Wm. H. Wilson, Dr. Washington A. Connelly, Second New-York; Dr. Andrew McCletchie, Seventy-ninth New-York; Dr. R. A. Goodenow, Fourteenth, Brooklyn; Dr. James Harris, Second Rhode-Island; Dr. C. W. LE BOUTILLIER, First Minnesota. JOS. KENNEDY, a lad twelve years of age, who assisted Dr. POWELL, also came with the party. Before being released, the Surgeons were compelled to give their parole that they would, so long as hostilities continued, give no aid by taking up arms or by information to the enemies of the Confederate States. They report that our prisoners are suffering much for the want of clothing and other necessaries and comforts.

The privates of the New-York Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, and Fire Zouaves, numbering one hundred and twenty-seven, together with twenty-seven officers of the same regiments, have been sent to Castle Pinckney, Charlestown. Some of the officers remain at Richmond. Among the officers thus forwarded are Col. Corcoran, New-York Sixty-ninth; Col. Woodruff and Lieut.-Col. Neff, and Capt. Austin, of a Kentucky regiment; Capt. Ferris, Seventy-ninth, New-York; Capt. Griffiths, Eighth, New-York; Capt. Downey, and Lieut. Underhill and Rev. Mr. Dodge, of the Fire Zouaves; Major Potter, Thirty-eighth, New-York; and Rev. Mr. Eddy; Dr. Stone, U. S. A.; Dr Gray, U. S. A.; Dr. Griswold, Thirty-eighth, New-York, and Dr. McGregor, Third, Connecticut, have also been sent to Castle Pinckney.

RESULT OF IMPRUDENCE.

Yesterday Capt. LINGENFELDER, of Gen. BAKER'S California Regiment, while on picket duty near the Kirby road, north of HALL'S house, imprudently ventured some distance beyond our lines, into the woods, accompanied by a Lieutenant, an Orderly Sergeant and three privates. They were suddenly surrounded by a force of the rebels, who commenced firing at once. The privates returned the fire, and then made a successful retreat. Capt. LINGENFELDER and his companions fired upon the rebels with their pistols, but a rebel bullet killed him instantly. The Lieutenant and Sergeant then escaped, and getting a sufficient force they returned to the scene of the conflict. They found the body had been stripped of sword and pistols. They conveyed the body to the camp, and to-day it was escorted by a Guard of Honor to the Congressional Burial-ground and buried with funeral honors. Capt. LINGENFELDER was from Oregon. He has friends residing in Fonda, Montgomery County, New-York.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.

Three deserters from the Thirty-second made a violent resistance, yesterday, to a squad of men sent from the regiment to arrest them. In the struggle, one of them, named JAS. KING, was run through the abdomen by a bayonet, probably causing a mortal wound.

ARRESTED.

A man, named JAMES NELSON, living beyond our lines in Virginia, was arrested, yesterday, for furnishing means to some relatives in the rebel Army.

THE REBELS ON MUNSON'S HILL.

About 150 rebels were visible, to-day, on Munson's Hill. Their flag was not hoisted. On Mason's Hill a flag was displayed. It had a blue and white stripes, and a red spot in the centre. It is supposed that a signal flag.

OFFICERS IN THE REBEL SERVICE.

A portentous list of officers said to be in the rebel service, which is published by a morning cotemporary, is made up with its usual diregard of facts. The list from Missouri is the list under the old law of the State, passed in December, and it included many loyal men, who are now in the service of the Government. Those of other States are also quite as inaccurate.

FLAG-RAISING.

A grand flag-raising took place yesterday at the camp of the Second Regiment, Excelsior Brigade, Col. GEO. B. HALL.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 22.

To-day's *Sunday Chronicle* contains the following notice of an important interview with the Secretary of War:

"A young man of intelligence, whose name is withheld owing to his position and probable future movements, had an interview with the Secretary of War, yesterday, during which he made the following statement:

He was a resident of Kentucky, and was appointed a Lieutenant in the National Army; he had occasion to go South, where he was impressed into the rebel Army; he was present at the Bull Run engagement, and has been in the Army in that vicinity up to the time of his escape, a few days ago. He escaped by getting beyond the lines, and obtaining the aid of a farmer, who brought him along in his market wagon covered up in straw. He says BEAUREGARD has now 185,000 men at Manassas and vicinity. They are all well clothed and abundantly supplied with shoes of good quality, of which these are a sample—showing a very good article on his feet. Their pay is prompt. The Virginia troops are all paid in Virginia bank bills, and all the others in gold. The Louisiana troops were offered bank paper of that State or gold; the boys put the matter to a vote among themselves and decided to take gold, which was paid to them. Their rations are liberal, and, in short, to use his own words, they have plenty of everything. He was offered and declined a Colonelcy in the rebel Army. He was, yesterday, offered and accepted a Lieutenancy in our Army, in which his father, from Pennsylvania, is a Chaplain."

The Government has unofficially received information of an opportunity to buy paintings of the great masters, antiquities, and other works of art at Rome. It is supposed that the offer may have been occasioned by the financial necessities of the Papal Government, and of the members of the Roman aristocracy. As Congress has made no appropriation for such a purpose, the offer could not, of course, be accepted.

The following is an extract from a dispatch from Mr. JUDD, our Minister at Berlin:

"The German Turners Association of young men, for their mental and physical development, had a grand national representative celebration in the City of Berlin in the early part of August. A delegation of German Turners from the United States had also come to participate in the festivities, which, although largely partaking of a political character, passed without the slightest interference of the Government or police—a most hopeful sign for the cause of liberalism in Germany,—and as our American Turners had no banner, the flag of the American Legation was readily loaned them. The Stars and Stripes had the first rank of all the representative emblems of nationality, the American Turners having been assigned the head of the procession, and I had the pleasure of knowing that although our flag cannot be cheered in Charleston, it was cheered most heartily in the capital of Prussia on that occasion."

In addition to other distinguished foreigners, heretofore mentioned, the following named have been commissioned in our Army, the highest testimonials having been furnished of their military capacity:

Lieut.-Col. JOHN FITZROY DE COURCEY, of the English Army in the Crimea; First Lieut. OSCAR BRENDENER, of Prussia; Capts. VEGESACK and HOLTMAN, of Sweden.

Gen. BLENKER has received into his Brigade, with great cordiality, Prince SALM-SALM, who has been commissioned to command a cavalry regiment.

It is understood that WARD B. BURNETT, of New-York, was yesterday appointed a Brigadier-General of volunteers.

JAMES W. LINGENFELTER, Captain of Company B Col. WISTAR'S California Regiment, was shot in the head, yesterday afternoon, in the woods off from the Kirby road, near Paine's house, and instantly killed. He had left our pickets, and, together with a sergeant, advanced into the woods on a reconnoitering expedition about one hundred and fifty yards from the main body of our pickets. He was suddenly surprised by a party of ten dismounted rebel cavalry men, with whom he exchanged shots, until one of the enemy advanced, and taking deliberate aim at him with a rifle, shot him through the head.

The following letter from the Secretary of State is in response to a petition for the expulsion of the correspondent of the London *Times* from the country.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1861.

Many intelligent and patriotic citizens have applied to me by memorial, asking the attention of the Government to what they represent as treasonable matter, contained in a letter bearing the date of Washington, August 10, published in the London *Times*, and they express their conviction that the statements made in that communication are untrue, and that it is the design of the writer to bring the credit and fame of this Government into disrepute in foreign countries.

It has been a habit of the Government of the United States to take no notice of representations, however obnoxious, made by the Press of foreign Nations, or even injurious utterances made by Ministers or other agents for foreign Powers, in the ordinary transaction of their own affairs. The Government, on the contrary, has hitherto recognized as worthy of its observation only the language and the action of the Executive organs of foreign States.

For myself, I confess I have not read the publication complained of, and I am quite sure that it has not arrested the attention of any other member of the Administration, engrossed, as we all necessarily are, with urgent public duties and cares. However erroneous the facts or the inferences of the writer may be, they nevertheless stand on his own individual authority, while the whole patriotic Press of our own country is free, and is interested to refute them. The Government of the United States depends not upon the favor or good will of foreign nations, but upon the just support of the American people. Its credit and its fame seem to me now, more than ever heretofore, safe in their keeping.

If it be assumed that the obnoxious paper may do harm here, is it not a sufficient reply that probably not fifty copies of the London *Times* ever find their way to our shores? If it be said again that the obnoxious communication has been widely published in the United States, it seems to me a sufficient rejoinder that the censure of a magnanimous Government in that case ought to fall on those of its own citizens who reproduce the libel, rather than on the foreigner who wrote it exclusively for remote publication.

Finally, interference with the Press, even in the case of an existing insurrection, can be justified only on the ground of public danger. I do not see any such danger in the present case, even if one foreigner does pervert our hospitality to shelter himself in writing injurious publications against us for a foreign Press. A hundred other foreigners as intelligent, as virtuous and as respectable as he is, are daily enrolling themselves in the Army of the United States, to defend and maintain the Union as the chief hope of humanity in all countries and for all ages. Could there be a better illustration of that great fundamental truth of our system, that error of opinion may safely be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it?

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

The following circular has been issued by the Secretary of State:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1861.

SIR: In order to prevent seizures of property belonging to citizens of insurrectionary States, not warranted by the acts of Congress, relating to that subject, it is thought advisable to direct the special attention of Marshals and District Attorneys of the United States to the provsions of these acts:

The 5th section of the act of July 13, provides that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise, coming from or proceeding to a State or place declared to be in insurrection, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from such State or place, shall be forfeited to the United States. This section obviously applies to all property in transit, or purchased, or provided with a view to transit between loyal and disloyal States, and especially to property forming the subject of commercial intercourse. Such property, wherever found, is liable to seizure, and the only redress of parties who think themselves aggrieved, is by appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is invested by law with full power of mitigation and remission.

The first section of an act, approved Aug. 6, declares that if any person or persons, his, her or their agent, attorney or employe, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give any property, of whatever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed in aiding or abetting, or promoting such insurrection, or any person or persons engaged therein, or if any person or persons being the owners of any such property shall knowingly use or employ, or suffer the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found.

No doubt can be entertained that this section was well considered, and that its operation was intended to be limited to property used in furtherance of the insurrection only. Seizures under the act of July 13th should be made by the officers, or under the direction of the officers of the Treasury Department, and all District Attorneys and Marshals of the United States should afford all practicable counsel and aid in the execution of the law.

Seizures under the act of Aug. 6, should be made by the Marshal of the District in which such property may be found, under the general or particular direction of the District Attorney, or other superior authority.

For such seizures there is such non-power of mitigation or remission in the Secretary of the Treasury; but the District-Attorney or other superior authority may direct the discontinuance of any proceeding in relation thereto, and the restoration of the property seized.

It will be seen, from an inspection of these provisions of the acts of Congress, that no property is confiscated or subjected to forfeiture except such as is in transit or provided for transit, to or from insurrectionary States, or used for the promotion of the insurrection. Real estate, bonds, promissory notes, moneys on deposit and the like are, therefore, not subject to seizure or confiscation in the absence of evidence of such unlawful use.

All officers, while vigilant in the presentation of the conveyance of property to or from insurrectionary States, or the use of it for insurrectionary purposes, are expected to be careful in avoiding unnecessary vexation and cost by seizures not warranted by law.

(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ENLISTMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 22.

The Governor has determined to stop all enlistments in this State for foreign regiments, and will issue a proclamation to that effect on Tuesday.

Secretary CAMERON is here and fully sustains the decision of the State authorities.

All enlistments of troops will hereafter be subject to the control of the State authorities, and they will be organized under the laws of the State upon requisition from the National Government.

The Attorney General is now in Philadelphia, and actively engaged to prevent the Pennsylvania troops from being bartered to other State regiments, thus depriving our men of the State law.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE STATE CONVENTION CALLED TOGETHER.

JEFFERSON CITY, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Gov. GAMBLE to-day issued the following call to the Convention:

"The exigencies of the State require, in my judgment, the reassembling of the State Convention. Therefore I, HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Governor of the State of Missouri, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Convention, hereby call the Convention of the State to assemble at the Mercantile Library Hall in the City of St. Louis, on the 10th of October next, to adopt such measures as the welfare of the State may require.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Jefferson City, this 21st day of September, A. D. 1861.

(Signed) By the Governor, H. GAMBLE.
M. OLIVER, Secretary of State."

No news from Lexington to-day has reached this city.

The steamer *War Eagle* arrived here from above this evening. This steamer, together with the steamer *Iatan*, with the Indiana Twenty-second and Eighteenth Regiments aboard, accompanied the steamers *White Cloud* and *Des Moines*, with the Indiana Twenty-sixth, as high up the river as Cambridge where they captured the steamer *Sunshine*, seized a short time since by GREEN. They encountered no rebel troops. Union flags were flying at Glasgow.

The *War Eagle* and *Iatan* returned from Cambridge, the former to this city, the latter to Boveville. The *White Cloud* and *Des Moines* went on up the river to reinforce Lexington. While all four boats were lying up for the night a short distance below Glasgow, two detachments were sent out to reconnoitre. They encountered each other, each mistaking the other for the enemy, fired, and before their mistake was discovered four men were killed and several wounded. Among the wounded is Major GORDON TANNER, of the Twenty-second. He was brought down to this place. His wound, though severe, is not considered mortal.

DOUBTFUL REPORTS OF MULLIGAN'S SURRENDER.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Sept. 22.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, sent from Quincy at 1 o'clock this morning, says the mail agent of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, who arrived at 7 o'clock Saturday night from St. Joseph, states that Col. MULLIGAN and his whole command at Lexington surrendered to Gen. PRICE, on Friday morning, at 5 o'clock. The siege continued from Monday until the time of the surrender. Col. MULLIGAN and his men were without water all Thursday and Friday, and were completely exhausted. They fought desperately, but were compelled to yield to superior numbers. The Union loss in killed is said to be 800 or 900, while that of the rebels is some 3,000 or 4,000, with a proportionate number of wounded. The report of the battle and the result is fully corroborated by passengers on the same train. The news was brought by stage to Hamilton, which is the nearest point on the railroad to Lexington, being a distance of 50 miles. Of the fact of the surrender there can be no doubt.

The Third Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, on their way to Lexington to reinforce, (date not given) suddenly and unexpectedly came across a body of 4,000 rebels, at Blue Mills, Mo., when a battle commenced, and continued an hour and a half The Iowa regiment was about to retire, when the rebels retreated, and crossed the river in time to fall into the hands of Gen. LANE'S Brigade, 4,000 strong, who were also marching to reinforce Col. MULLIGAN. The Unionists captured 700 or 800, and killed 200. The rebels fled, and recrossed the river, when the Iowa regiment started in pursuit.

In the first encounter the Iowians lost 19 killed and 30 wounded. Ten or 12 rebel prisoners were brought into Quincy from St. Joseph on Saturday, two or three of whom are known to have been concerned in the burning of the Platte Bridge a few weeks since.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from head-quarters at St. Louis, says the surrender of Col. MULLIGAN was not believed there, but that reinforcements were pushing toward him from four different directions.

THE BATTLE AT BLUE MILLS LANDING.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 22.

The following account of the battle at Blue Mills Landing is from authentic sources:

Lieut.-Col. SCOTT, with 570 men of the Third Iowa Regiment and one piece of artillery, left Cameron on Monday, the 16th, in pursuit of the rebels who left St. Joseph on the Friday previous. SCOTT arrived at Liberty, Clay County, on the morning of the 17th, and moved from that place at 1 P. M. At 3 o'clock he fell in with the enemy, 4,500, occupying a strong position. Our skirmishers received a galling fire, and slowly retired to our main body, when the action became general.

Our six-pounder was brought to bear on the enemy, and a few shots fired, which proved destructive. At this time a heavy fire opened on our single gun, killing one gunner and wounding two others. On this several other gunners (Germans) from St. Louis, abandoned the gun, carrying off the primer and matches, rendering the piece useless. The action continued an hour, when our column was slowly withdrawn to more open ground, bringing off the wounded, and dragging away the gun by hand, all the horses having been killed or badly wounded.

About this time Col. SMITH, who left St. Joseph with 1,400 men, about the same time SCOTT did Cameron, for the same general purpose, joined the latter, having pushed forward his mounted men and his artillery at a rapid pace, on receiving a message from SCOTT ten miles back, that he was advancing on the enemy, but it being night, their men completely exhausted, and the rebels reported strongly intrenched at a thicket, impassable except by a narrow road. A further attack was postponed until the next morning. Early the following day, an advance was made by the combined forces, but on arriving at Blue Mills they found the enemy had crossed the river before daylight, taking the road towards Lexington.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded of the Third Iowa:

Major Stone, slightly wounded.

COMPANY A—Capt. O'Neill, slightly wounded; Lieut. Duane, severely; privates W. H. Nurager, E. Crepfield, P. J. McCafferty, severely; Adjutant Murray, missing.

COMPANY B—Lieut. Hobbs, Sergeant Woods, severely; privates Robbins, Hart, and Woodruff, seriously.

COMPANY C—Corporal Hunting, seriously; privates Brown, Mardox, and Squires, missing.

COMPANY D—Capt. Willett, seriously; Lieut. Addison, mortally; privates, Miller, seriously; Frank, missing.

COMPANY E—Corporal McCowan, seriously; privates Guthrie and Hill, severely.

COMPANY F—Lieut. Brown, slightly; Corporal Davis, severely; privates Winchell, Isham, Saunders and Hand, severely; Boland, killed.

COMPANY G—Privates Swan and McCulloch, severely; Michael Lalla, McCulloch, missing.

COMPANY H—Capt. Warren, Lieut. Fuller, severely; privates Gamble and McClure, severely; Barbour and Weeme, dangerously; Corporal Lumly, missing.

COMPANY I—Lieut. Knight, Sergeant Forney, Corporal Burdick, Musician Balcomb, severely; privates Buell, Carter, Dolph, Hawks, Russell, Stooks, Willcox and Wilbourne, severely; Lawlin and Merrifield, dangerously; Washburne, mortally; Darling, Biddell, Mix and Brownell, killed; Davenport, severely wounded.

The total known to be killed is five, while the wounded number eighty-four, and the missing are six. Three of the missing are supposed to be in the hands of the enemy, and the balance killed.

In addition to the loss of the Third Iowa, there were six Home Guards and one artilleryman killed, among them Capt. CUPP, and about ten wounded. Four of these Home Guards were killed in skirmishing about two hours before the battle.

It is perhaps proper to state that Gen. POPE'S orders to Col. SCOTT were to remain at Liberty till joined by Col. SMITH. But learning, on his arrival at that place, that the enemy was five miles distant, he sent messengers to SMITH with word to that effect, and pushed on, giving the rebels battle.

APPOINTMENTS BY GEN. FREMONT.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Sept. 22.

Gen. FREMONT has appointed Brig.-Gens. POPE, SIGEL, ASBOTH and MCKINSTRY to commands as Acting Major-Generals, and Cols. DAVIS, MULLIGAN, KELTON and TOTTEN as Acting Brigadier-Generals.

THOMAS L. PRICE, of Jefferson City, has been commissioned a Brigadier-General by the President.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat* from Hamilton, says a report from Camden, nine miles above Lexington, states that the United States flag was flying over Col. MULLIGAN'S intrenchments at 6 o'clock Saturday morning.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 21.

There was a skirmish yesterday below Fort Holt, between a company of the Tenth Regiment and a small party of rebels. The latter were routed. One of the National force was wounded.

To-day the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington* went down the river searching for masked batteries. The expedition went within sight of the rebel camp at Chalk Bluff, and found no batteries.

All quiet here and in this vicinity.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

OHIO TROOPS ARRIVED IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 22.

There has been no news received from below to-day. There is no telegraphic communication with Lebanon Junction.

The Forty-ninth Ohio Regiment arrived here this morning. On passing the head-quarters of Gen. ANDERSON, at the Louisville Hotel, they were addressed by the General in a brief but patriotic speech, which was enthusiastically cheered, and happily responded to by Col. GIBSON, commanding. The officers of the regiment subsequently dined at the hotel by invitation of the proprietors.

A SKIRMISH IN KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Sept. 22.

A skirmish took place between the Home Guard and some of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S men at Barboursville, on Wednesday, without any damage. It was reversed on Thursday, when seven rebels and one of their horses were killed. One of the Home Guards received six wounds, which are not necessarily fatal. One of the Home Guards was taken prisoner. Thirty-seven of the Home Guards and 300 rebels were in the engagement.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 22.

The *Bulletin* hears that Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL is at Liberty, Owen County, guarded by eight hundred rebels, who made his arrest.

Two miles of the Covington and Lexington Railroad was torn up yesterday near Cyntheana.

A special train went from Frankfort to Lexington, to-day, guarded by a detachment of the Home Guards.

An intelligent passenger, from Elizabethtown, to-day, reports that 1,500 of Gen. BUCKNER'S force, mostly from Harding County, are eight miles south of that place, aud that the bulk of his force is still at Bowling Green. Each party seem to be gaining reinforcements at various points.

A party of 150 men went to Salt River, yesterday, to prevent the transmission of contraband goods southward through that channel.

The *Bulletin's* correspondent says the Lebanon train yesterday brought in MATT. JOURETT, W. W. WOODRUFF, H. FISHER, H. W. SMITH and WM. TAUFLER prisoners, who had escaped from the rebels. JOURETT is deputy United States Marshal, and was released by BUCKNER.

The Railroad from Bowling Green to Nolan is guarded by the rebels, who have a force of 600 collected from the vicinity of Nolan.

Great enthusiasm was manifested to-day at the successive arrival of troops from the North destined to form a portion of our advance.

W. N. HALDERMAN, recently principal proprietor of the *Courier*, has left for the Southern Confederacy.

J. H. GRAVES, just elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Lebanon Home Guard, was accidentally killed there Thursday by one of his own battalion, while firing a salute.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Sept. 22.

The proceedings of the Legislature yesterday were unimportant.

PRIZE SCHOONER REVERE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Sept. 22.

The British schooner *Revere*, of and from Yarmouth, N. S., with a cargo of salt and fish, arrived at this port last evening, in charge of HENRY W. WELLS' Master's Mate, and a prize crew from the United States steamer *Cambridge*. The *Revere* was captured while attempting to run the blockade at Beaufort, N. C. The vessel and all her papers have been placed in charge of the United States District Attorney.

TWO MORE SOLDIERS KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 22.

An accident occurred last night on the Northern Central Railroad, about 9 miles from this city. One troop train following another ran into the last car of the forward train. Two soldiers were killed and two slightly wounded. The engineer had a leg broken The killed belonged to the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, named respectively JOHN FULTON and DANL. CARTER. Both were in the battle at Bull Run and had reënlisted.

DRAFTING FOR THE ARMY.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Sept. 22.

Drafting for the army begins in this city to-morrow. Orders to that effect were issued on Saturday.

THE DEVOTED BAND.

A correspondent seems to be getting impatient about the non-action of the "Devoted Band" in the cities of Boston, New-York and Philadelphia. We would remind him that the gallant and devoted spirits had marked out other labors for themselves than the particular one he speaks of; and these labors they are prosecuting with herculean energy, evidence of much of which he will see if he will read attentively the Northern news. That which he speaks of their not having done, we would remind him was laid down to be the last act in their programme there. The burning of Hampton, if it had been done by the Federals, was one of the causes that would have precipitated this last act of the "Devoted Band" in the Northern cities above mentioned; but as that was the act of Gen. MAGRUDER, it staid the three thousand torches that stand ready at a moment's warning to avenge the wrongs of the South. Naught in this world will stay the grandest conflagration the world ever witnessed except an honorable warfare on the part of the Northerners. This the "Band" have said and sworn to. Let us be patient.

We must refuse to give publicity to his communication, as it would throw light on a subject which should be kept as quiet as possible.—*Norfolk Day-Book.*

THE BATTLE AT CARNIFEX FERRY.

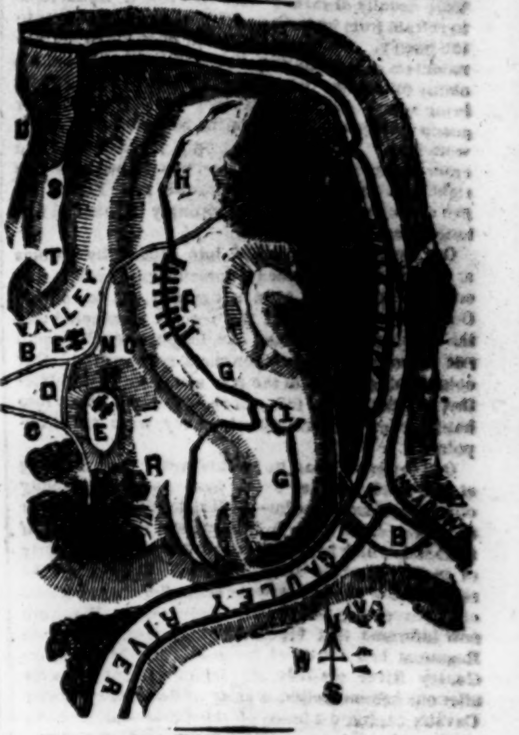

DIAGRAM OF THE BATTLE.

REFERENCES.

B, B, B—Carnifex Ferry road, by which ROSECRANS' Army approached.

C—Side road striking off from the road six or eight hundred yards from the rebel parapet. The point where this road joins the main road B, is not marked. It meets the road, however, at almost the angle indicated in the plat.

D—Cut road uniting the Ferry road (B) and the side road, (C) running about three hundred and fifty yards from the front of the Battery, (F)—the road being in a cleared ravine.

E, E—National batteries about three hundred yards from the Rebel Battery.

F—Rebel Parapet Battery.

G—Left wing of rebel fortifications, 4,350 feet long, consisting of log and rail breast-works, on the crest of a mountain, extending from the battery (F) to the cliffs in the rear on Gauley.

H—Right wing do.

I—Floyd's Head-quarters.

K—Carnifex Ferry, a mile and over from the Rebel Battery.

L—Rebel Trestle Bridge across Gauley, which they destroyed after crossing.

M—Cornfield openly facing Rebel Battery, not over 350 yards from the Battery. The Twelfth Ohio, and some of the Tenth were there. Col. LOWE was killed in that field.

N—Point where the Tenth, under Col. LYTLE, first received the rebel fire, say 250 yards from Rebel Battery.

O—Where LYTLE was wounded.

P—Position gained by Col. SMITH'S Thirteenth Regiment when night closed the fight.

R—Position of Ninth Ohio, MCCOOK and HAMBURY, when night overtook them.

S—Deep ravine in front of the rebels, enfiladed by musketry. Sides raked by their artillery.

T—Position of Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth Ohio, under HAYS and MOOR, when the battle closed, looking up-hill at the rebels.

U—Deep ravine, with precipices, obstructing flank movements on the right of the enemy.

V—Rebel scouts on a commanding mountain, on east side of Gauley River, (the day after the battle) watching our movements at the Ferry.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Gen. Benham Opens with the First Brigade of Ohio Troops—The Gallant Tenth and Thirteenth—Col. Lytle Wounded—Our Flag Maintained by the Irish—Fall of Col. Lowe—The Dutch Brigade—Night Compels Cessation of the Combat—Floyd Evacuates in Darkness and Leaves Much Plunder — The Position.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAMP SCOTT, NEAR CARNIFEX FERRY,
Gauley River, Nicholas Co., Va., Sept. 12, 1861.

A succinct account of the battle of Carnifex Ferry, on the 10th inst.; the retreat of FLOYD and his Army; the capture of his camp equipage and large quantities of Army stores, ammunition, muskets, swords, and the personal baggage of FLOYD and his officers, on the morning of the 11th inst., was forwarded by telegraph from this camp to the Associated Press of the country. Presuming that the tidings reached you, it will be consistent to bring up the history of the expedition from the point from whence I wrote my last communication to you. The incidents of the march were much more interesting to us than a sketch of them could be to your readers, and I will therefore hurry over the ground *currente calamo*, until we reach the battle-ground.

The column moved deliberately over Kreitz's Mountain, a massive spur of the divide range, which is subdivided by the beautiful channel of Little Birch River. The road was very good, with a few exceptions, but in consequence of many delays, without apparent necessity, we were detained on the mountain until nightfall, and were thus obliged to stagger down the roughest road which had yet obstructed the march. It was pitchy dark, and the route lay through narrow defiles, and across the turbulent and rugged channel of the Big Birch, which followed the eccentric deviations of the mountains. After many tribulations, we finally waded Big Birch for the last time, and the harassed and wearied troops plunged headlong into friendly meadows in Big Birch flats. I suppose we crossed the river a dozen times in two hours, often at places which were uncomfortably deep for the infantry. It had been intended to bivouac at the foot of the mountain, but we found no camping-ground, not even the side of a hill upon which a soldier could recline with the hope of remaining stationary till he could go to sleep.

Luckily we were permitted to rest our weary bones on Sunday, while our scouting parties scoured the mountains and glens in pursuit of rebels who had fled from the valley where we encamped, as our vanguard debouched from the ravines on the east side of the river. These were the first indications we had of the presence of a watchful enemy, but during the day our scouts saw many evidences of them. Towards evening one of their wild-cat cavalry captains was killed while endeavoring, with his party, to pick off some of our men. We had now reached a country seamed with by-roads, blind paths and mountain passes. It was also infested with bushwackers, and in order to stop up all avenues by which it would be possible for the enemy to strike our lines in the rear or centre, the General and his engineering corps found it necessary to make minute reconnoissances.

Monday morning we scaled Powell Mountain—the loftiest summit in Western Virginia, evidences of a receding enemy not far in advance constantly increasing. At the topmost ridge we found a camp, which had been occupied by a considerable detachment the previous night. By hard pumping of women at a farm house on the road, we learned that the party were part of **Floyd's** Army, and that the rebel leader himself was waiting for us with a powerful force, intrenched near Cross Lanes—a point eight miles below Summerville, on Gauley River.

The General was evidently perplexed by confused accounts respecting the topography of the country and the position of the enemy. Every woman or child of sufficient intelligence to answer a plain question was interrogated. Most of the men of the mountains seemed to have fled at the approach of the hostile armies, either to escape impressment or to join the rebel armies, and it was extremely difficult to find a guide who knew anything about the country a mile from the highway. The few ignoramii who were occasionally picked up by our scouts, appeared utterly impotent to satisfy the General's inquiries, and were usually dismissed with benevolent injunctions to refrain from imparting notice of our movements to the enemy. A chatty old woman at a cabin on the mountain assured us that **Floyd** had boasted of his ability to repulse any force we were prepared to bring against him, and the old dame seasoned her gossip by impressing us with the fact that the rebels were in a "mighty strong, ugly place." The old crone spoke upon hearsay testimony, but she was right. Our inferences, from reports that **Floyd** had five or six thousand men and strongly intrenched batteries, were justified.

Our vanguard debouched into Muddlethy bottoms at twilight and frightened a detachment of rebels several hundred strong from a bivouac not far ahead. Our lads gave chase, but the rascals scampered into the woods so rapidly that our long-range rifles could not be brought to bear upon them successfully. Our column bivouacked in the fine meadows of Muddlethy, and the troops fell asleep, expecting to go into battle before another sunset. They were not disappointed.

Our vanguard was in motion again next morning at 4 o'clock, and at 6 we were sweeping rapidly onward to Summersville—eight miles distant. As our scouters raised from a little valley to the crest of a mound, which looks down into the village, a party of mounted rebels were discovered flying down the road. A few wild shots were sent after them without effect, excepting to increase their speed. We were now informed that **McCoslin's** Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment had retreated towards the rebel camp on Gauley River scarcely six hours before. Shortly after our column halted, a party of **Stewart's** Hoosier Cavalry captured a brace of rebel dragoons, after an exciting chase down the Charleston road.

We now advanced with extreme caution. We had no definite information concerning the rebel position, and were liable to fall into an ambuscade or masked battery. **Benham's** skirmishers flanked the road on either side, sweeping every foot of ground, and scouts were sent forward to scour the jungle. Five or six miles below Summerville, **Schaumberg's** Chicago dragoons, and a small detachment of infantry were sent through the woods to the left to destroy a ferry-boat in Gauley River, and were executing the order, when they were greeted with a shower of balls from the cliffs on the opposite shore. Col. **McCook** brought up a small detachment from the Ninth Ohio, and poured a volley into the rocks, which scattered the bushwhackers. Our dragoons had one man wounded in the leg, and one rebel was knocked over.

From thence, not a bridle path, ravine or neighboring cliff was passed without a thorough examination in advance. At about 1 o'clock the column halted at forks of the road, one branch leading to Cross Lanes and Gauley Bridge, the other to Lewisburgh *via* Carnifex Ferry. An hour before halting here, the Commander-in-Chief had no knowledge of the geographical position of Floyd, but an intelligent mountaineer lad who had been in the rebel camp, opportunely made his appearance to enlighten him. Most of us had labored under an erroneous supposition that the enemy was fortified below Cross Lanes, and it was confirmed by ignorant or treacherous inhabitants, but the lad relieved us of our anxious embarrassment. From him we learned that Floyd was on the cliffs overlooking Carnifex Ferry, and that a mile further up the road approaching him there was another fork leading among the hills to Cross Lanes. He innocently suggested its importance in a military point of view, and it was deemed important to make a thorough reconnoissance of the premises. Heavy columns were immediately deployed in line-of-battle on the hills in the rear, and strong bodies of skirmishers enveloped the ridges in front, when Gen. **Benham** was ordered to move on down the road. Nearly two hours were thus occupied, when **Benham** sent back word that the reconnoissance was effected to the point then desired, and the track was clear. Gen. **Rosecrans** immediately went to the front to inquire into sharp firing in the direction of the ferry. It turned out that our skirmishers had driven in the rebel pickets, and in their eager chase had disturbed a considerable body of the enemy under Col. **Reynolds**, who were encamped on the hill not a mile and a half from the forks of the road where we had been halting so long. The news was communicated to the troops, who received it with inspiriting shouts. It was now perfectly obvious to all that we were about to engage the enemy. The men braced themselves manfully for it, and displayed splendid spirit. The Irish Regiment, under Col. **Lytle**, who have the right of the column, having already snuffed the enemy, pressed on with fiery zeal, with the gallant **Smith**, and his Thirteenth Ohio, on their heels. The remainder of **Benham's** Brigade, the Twelfth Ohio, under Col. **Lowe**, was halted at the foot of the hill, to guard the cross-road, while **McCook** and **Scammon** were moving their columns toward the front by another route, over the ridges.

Gen. **Benham** now asked permission to press upon the enemy with his brigade, and Gen. **Rosecrans** gave his consent to a demonstration for reconnoissance. **Benham** clapped spurs to his horse, wagging his head with obvious satisfaction, and promising a satisfactory inquiry into Mr. **Floyd's** arrangements, which have been so diligently concealed. Intense excitement prevailed. Every moment seemed an hour. Those in advance were earnest and eager. Those halted in the rear were impatient at their detention, and now and then a shot or two, heard in advance, increased their vexation.

THE BATTLE.

It was precisely 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon when the Commander-in-Chief rode to the top of an adjacent hill to make an observation. His staff were clustered about him waiting orders, and our artillery was laboring up the hill, when our attention was attracted by quick, sharp firing in the forests, just ahead of us. Almost simultaneously, and before we could interchange remarks, our very souls were thrilled by a terrific and prolonged roar of musketry. Suspicion flashed through our minds that the gallant First Brigade had fallen into an ambuscade or masked battery.

Language is inadequate to depict our intense anxiety. The General's deportment, though firm, demonstrated the terrible emotions of his own brave soul. We were all in agony of suspense. But scarce an instant lapsed when, with a long sigh of grateful relief, we heard the swift volleys of our own gallant lads. We knew by the crack of their rifles that they were not overwhelmed or dismayed by the terrific fire that had thundered in the dismal ravine where they struggled. And now the deep detonation was swelled into proportions of awful grandeur by the cannon's opening roar. Their thunderous voice rolled in magnificent volume among the crags of Gauley until their confused reverberations died away in contending echoes among the mountains. We could see nothing of the battle, not even smoke, but we knew by the infernal din that our battalions were swarming about the enemy. Only the Tenth and eight companies of the Thirteenth Regiment had yet gone forward. **Lowe's** Twelfth Ohio had been ordered up by Gen. **Rosecrans**, and it now came charging up the road at double quick, its brave Colonel at the head, and as the lads raised the crest of the hill they saluted the General, who was waiting to direct their commander, with a splendid volley of cheers. The Twelfth plunged into the jungle on the left, Adjutant-Gen. **Hartsuff** leading **Lowe** towards his position. As the bold fellows rushed into the woods they flung knapsacks and blankets desperately into the field, and pitched forward to regain their places. **Hartsuff** now came back, and by order of the General, sent forward **McMullen's** howitzers and **Snyder's** two field-pieces, which plunged up the road with thundering racket. Ammunition wagons lumbered along heavily, teamsters furiously lashing the horses into their utmost speed. Staff officers dashed hither and thither with desperate speed, leading on columns, according to emergency, or carrying orders to the commanders of regiments or brigades. The *tout ensemble* was a splendid spectacle of excitement and eager haste to dash into battle. Not a man looked upon it whose heart was not assured of victory. I doubt if there was a suspicion among the men that they could be repulsed, and they were not.

But everything yet remained enveloped in mystery. No tidings came up from the field. Gen. **Rosecrans**, having made all necessary disposition to protect his rear, advanced to the front. Pushing down the ferry road, which was densely shaded by masses of undergrowth and heavy forests, we still saw no battle; but the terrific uproar, which seemed almost within the cast of a pebble, and the hurtling bullets cutting the twigs overhead, was proof that the enemy was close at hand. Directly a gleam of light from a clearing in front, with a long stream of fire blazing along the works of the enemy, showed where they were. The General took position near the battery, but from that time until the last column groped out of the woods in thick darkness, he was in the midst of the combat, directing the general movements of the division. **Benham** was also in the front of battle, watching his brigade with reckless exposure of his person, encouraging and emboldening the men by his fearlessness.

Meantime **McCook's** Brigade of Germans had formed in line of battle on the crest of Rebel Hill, and **Scammon's** little brigade was marching in to form behind him to protect our left. I had returned from the front with an order to **Scammon** to send a detachment to try the enemy's right, and Major R. B. **Hayes**, of the Twenty-third Ohio, dashed off through the forests with four companies.

The wounded were now being brought in rapidly, telling of carnage. It was, perhaps, 6 o'clock when Col. **Lowe** was announced among the killed. The firing continued with intensified violence on our side, but it appeared to slacken on the part of the enemy. But the din was still terrific, showing that the rebels intended to make us pay for victory. The sun was rapidly sinking when orders arrived to forward the Dutch brigade. It was my grand satisfaction to be present and witness the magnificent reception of the order. Col. R. L. **McCook**, Acting Brigadier, in his citizen's dress, stood in his stirrups, and snatching his slouched hat from his head, roared out, "Forward, my bully Dutch! We'll go over their d——d intrenchments, if every man dies the other side." The usually phlegmatic Teutons, inflamed with passionate excitement, exploded with terrific cheers. Old, grey-bearded fellows threw up their hats with frenzied violence, and the gallant brigade shot forward at double quick, shaking the road with their ponderous step. The scene was magnificently exciting. Not a man witnessed it whose very soul was not inflamed, and as the gallant **McCook** dashed furiously up and down his lines, shouting to his solid Dutchmen, no man doubted that, if they ever got orders to storm the battery, they would go over the parapet with resistless power.

As the column deployed into the road, Capt. **Hartsuff** volunteered to lead the column into position, when three thousand Dutchmen again yelled themselves hoarse, and **McCook** spurred onward to the front to reconnoitre his post. * * The brigade was not permitted to storm, but the Ninth Ohio, **McCook's** own regiment, and Col. **Moore's** Twenty-eighth, had opportunity to show their steadiness under a galling fire. The Third German Regiment was detained in the rear, and did not get into action at all, but its Colonel, **Porschner**, went into the storm of bullets to see how the battle raged.

As darkness approached the fire slackened. The rebels seemed to be getting weary or out of ammunition, and our Generals were endeavoring to get their men into position for a general assault. But profound darkness set in before arrangements were completed, and it became absolutely necessary to withdraw our troops. It was 9 o'clock at night, however, before we retired to bivouack, under the very batteries of the rebels, intending to carry them by storm before sunrise next morning. But the enemy did not wait for us, and our triumph was only half a victory.

We will now return to detail the engagement more minutely. When Gen. **Benham** went to the front, an armed reconnoissance of the rebel position, not a general action, was intended. We knew nothing of the position—not even where it was located, nor anything of the topographical features of the massively broken mountains about it. Besides, the men had marched seventeen miles and a half, and many of them were harassed and wearied with scouting and skirmishing all day over the hills. The whole column, in fact, had been astir since 3 o'clock in the morning, and were obviously unfit for battle. Capt. **Hartsuff** strenuously objected to a general engagement, and earnestly recommended that the Army should go into camp and refresh themselves with food and sleep—with the understanding that an immediate reconnoissance was imperatively necessary.

Gen. **Benham** pushed onward with this understanding, when the enemy's inside pickets were driven in by the Irish skirmishers. A few moments afterwards, the rebels hearing his men in the ravine under their guns, let drive at them their first infernal volley along their whole line on the right. It is believed the rebels did not see our men at all, but fired at a venture into the jungle, at a range at which they had manifestly practiced. But not a man of ours was hurt, and **Floyd's** precipitation had exposed his lines. Gen. **Benham**, Col. **Lytle** and Col. **Smith**, however, were keeping a sharp lookout for surprises, the old General saying he would never be caught by a masked battery. The way was now described by rebel bullets, and the Tenth was deployed up the hill to the right, and the Thirteenth down the hill into the ravine to the left,—**Lytle** and **Smith** each at the head of their regiments. Our batteries were still behind, and **Lowe's** Twelfth Ohio was some distance in the rear coming up slowly, so that the Tenth and Thirteenth had to support the enemy's fire a long time without assistance. But they did it gallantly, and continued to advance until they got to the edge of the abatis in front of the enemy, where they stood near the verge of the forest. In consequence of the rugged and impracticable nature of the ground, the line of the Tenth was broken, and the right wing was separated from the centre. Col. **Lytle** could not see this on account of the jungle, and Gen. **Benham** was directing a movement on the extreme left, when **Lytle** ordered the colors forward, and shouting "Follow, Tenth," he made a dash up the road, intending to charge the battery, and succeeded in getting within little more than a hundred yards of the rebel parapet before he was discovered. A terrific fire opened upon him, and his four gallant companies, who followed him with frantic cheers, suffered severely. A ball went through his left leg, and wounded his horse, which became unmanageable, and threw him. The horse dashed over the rebel intrenchments, and was killed, and the gallant **Lytle** himself was assisted into a house not a hundred feet off, and heard the crash of cannon balls through it and over it until the battle ended. Color-Sergeant **Fitzgibbons**, who was behind the Colonel when he fell, had his right hand shattered, but, gathering the Stars and Stripes in his left, he waved them again enthusiastically, and was torn to pieces by a round shot. Sergeant **O'Connor** snatched the falling colors, and again held them aloft, when he was also struck by a ball in his left hand, but he dropped behind a log, and kept the colors flying until exhaustion compelled him to drop them. His Captain, **Stephen McGroarty**, as gallant a fellow as ever wore sword, snatched them up again, and while rolling them up, ordered his men to retire to cover, and in bringing up the rear a ball struck him in the right breast, and went through him without disabling him, until after he got out of the field with his flag. Every man of his company stuck to him with unswerving fidelity.

The Irish lads continue to stick to the front with splendid determination, but they were sadly cut up. Father **O'Higgins**, their Chaplain, was with them constantly, and Lieut.-Col. **Korff**, Major **Burke**, Capt. R. M. **Moore** and Capt. **Annis** displayed conspicuous gallantry. Meantime, Col. **Smith** worked off to the extreme right of the rebels under a furious fusilade of rifles and musketry, and was laboriously engaged in scaling a precipice which protected the rebel position in that direction. It was twilight before he got into position for an assault, but his men lay on their bellies in the thicket playing away at the enemy not a hundred yards from them. The order for an assault did not come, and the brave Thirteenth had wasted its energies and showed their pluck for nothing. The conduct of Col. **Smith** and his regiment was a theme of admiration. The Colonel himself was brave to a fault, but cool and skillful as a veteran.

The Twelfth Ohio had found their route impracticable, and their brave Colonel carried them over a rugged route squarely into the front of the battle, and gave them an opportunity to do their share of duty. Col. **Lowe** was encouraging and directing them in front, when he was struck by a shot fairly in the centre of his forehead, and he fell dead without a groan. A moment afterwards a charge of grape mangled both his legs.

I was not suprised that poor **Lowe** was killed. I anticipated his misfortune. He was unjustly and malignantly accused of cowardice at Scarey, and he had said the sacrifice of his life was necessary to redeem his reputation. On his way to the field of Carnifex Ferry he requested the chaplain of his regiment to take care of his property if his presentiments should be realized. He died where a soldier loves to die—in the thickest of the fight. Col. **Lowe** was an old citizen of Xenia, Ohio, where he was universally respected. He was not an educated military man, but he had the courage of a soldier. His remains have been forwarded to his family.

Snyder's two rifled 6-pounders and **McMullen's** batteries were planted in the road about two hundred yards in front of the rebel main battery, and were served rapidly and with considerable effect. Subsequently part of each was removed to the right. Capt. **McMullen** was finally struck down, but not seriously hurt. The rebel artillery was not regarded very formidable. The majority of their balls and shells went whistling and tearing through the tree-tops, making an infernal racket, and now and then a round shell would stop, in mid career, in the trunk of a tree and bury itself, with a wicked crash. The cannon practice generally was not distinguished for scientific accuracy. The rebels finally got short of legitimate ammunition and played spelter canister upon us. Many of our shells did not explode at all, but occasionally one would scatter the rebels in every direction. But our lads rarely caught a glimpse of the Virginians. They kept close under cover, and made no unnecessary exposures. Even their gunners were exceedingly careful to keep out of the way, and not once did they attempt to display daring or to move from their position towards us.

At dusk **McCook's** Brigade was ordered into position. The Ninth was carried around to the left of the rebel battery by Capt. **Hartsuff**, to make a rush upon it under a flanking battery, which had been discovered in the woods, on their extreme left, but which had not been served during the engagement. The bold fellows, under their Colonel, pushed forward under a galling storm of musketry, and were about to dash headlong at the enemy under cover of darkness, when they were ordered back, after suffering a loss of one killed and ten wounded. The four companies under Major **Hayes**, after infinite difficulty, scaling precipices and forcing their way through dense thickets of laurel and blackberry bushes, had been halted in a ravine in front of the centre of the rebels' right wing, and they were afterwards supported by the Twenty-eighth, under Col. **Moor**. The former met with no casualties, though under fire. The latter pushed across the ravine, and extended the line up a precipitous hill, until the whole of the main front of the enemy was enveloped by our lines. He lost two killed and thirty-one wounded.

It was now pitchy dark. It was impossible to distinguish an object a yard from your eyes, and it was so obviously unwise to storm the works in such dense obscurity that the General was compelled to withdraw the troops. They retired slowly and mad at their disappointment, and bivouacked wearied and supperless within musket range of the rebel front. It was 9 o'clock at night when they got out of the forest where they had labored and fought unflinchingly five hours.

Our loss could not then be ascertained, and from the terrific nature of the firing, we supposed it very heavy. We were not a little astonished, and I need not say gratefully so, to learn from Surgeons' and Company reports that only fourteen were killed and 104 wounded. Two of the latter have since died. Most of the wounds of those in hospital are merely flesh wounds, and with the exception of about a dozen, they will all be able to join their companies within a month.

You will remember that an armed reconnoissance was intended at first. How it became a battle will be explained by official reports from head-quarters. I do not understand it, and I must express my conviction that it was not wise to take the men into such a battle without a perfect reconnoissance, and especially when they were wearied with a march of seventeen and a-half miles, and exhausted by scouting and skirmishing and loss of sleep. I cannot undertake to say who is responsible. I presume, however, that our men, manifesting so much ardor and steadiness, worked the action into a general battle and got in so deeply that to retire would have caused serious consequences. Many of our officers justify the battle on the theory that **Floyd** intended to run away from us from the first, and that had we delayed until morning we would have been chagrined to find that we had evacuated.

But to proceed with the narrative. After our troops were withdrawn, they were posted to prevent any attempt of the enemy to surprise us, and to prevent the retreat of **Floyd** if possible. But our total ignorance of the country and the intense darkness of the night made it impossible to secure all the avenues of retreat. Gen. **Rosecrans** himself was up all night long, taking care of his position with jealous and anxious solicitude; but notwithstanding his watchfulness, his wily and cowardly foe slipped from his grasp.

Our troops expected to storm the position and take it by sunrise, but before that time it was discovered vacant. **Floyd** had slipped off after our troops were withdrawn. He began the evacuation as soon as he discovered that we did not intend to storm him, and by 3 o'clock the next morning he put the deep and turbulent Gauley, and some miles of rugged road, between himself and our disgusted Army. The wily General sunk the flats and destroyed the trestle bridge by which he had secured his retreat, and we were left on this side, profanely cursing our luck.

Another victory, but not a triumph, had been won by our arms; for surely it was a victory for our Army to drive six regiments of rebels, with more powerful batteries than we had in the fight, from a most formidable natural position, strengthened by pallisades and intrenchments. We know **Floyd** had six regiments, besides two companies of artillery and considerable cavalry. But only six of his guns were served—the remainder being reserved in position on his left to protect him against a flank movement. I don't presume that the rebels believe it, but I know that we had not exceeding 4,000 men, all told, in action.

Our troops immediately took possession of **Floyd's** camp, in which he had left his own personal baggage, that of his officers and their parade stores, the baggage and blankets of private soldiers, large numbers of muskets, squirrel guns, powder, lead, cartridges, forage, large quantities of commissary stores and some horses and wagons. He took nothing with him, in fact, excepting his guns, part of his tents and rations sufficient to carry him out of our way. It is ascertained that he threw at least a portion of his cannon into the Gauley, and a detachment of troops are now fishing for it. It was apparent that he met with infinite difficulty in crossing the river, and he lost some of his men by drowning. We have ascertained that the trestle bridge which he crossed was only completed the morning before battle. It seems fair to infer, therefore, that he expected a drubbing. * * *

The plunder of his camp, which is various, will be divided among the troops. Almost every officer in camp has been supplied with a rebel trunk. Col. **Smith** has **Floyd's** trunk, his hat and a pretty little haversack inscribed with the name of the famous J. B., &c.

We do not know how much the enemy suffered. It is presumed that they lost considerably. One of their runaway negroes says they had fifty killed and many wounded. One of our recaptured friends of **Tyler's** Regiment says they carried wagon loads of dead and wounded across Gauley. A regard for truth prompts me to say that we found no dead within their lines, which goes to display their cowardice more conspicuously.

The conduct of our gallant Buckeye troops—for they were exclusively from Ohio—is a theme of admiration. With the exception of a few who straggled from their commands after firing a few rounds, the lads displayed not only the most eager courage, but "staying" qualities which would have delighted veterans. The Generals were delighted with them. The Irish, the Germans and the native born emulated each other in the combat. The gallant Irish of the Tenth, and their daring leader, the chivalrous **Lytle**, were probably the most conspicuous in the field because they had the front by right of seniority. But they nobly established their claim to the post of honor. Many instances of personal pluck are related of them, but I have not time to relate them now. The regiment lost eight killed and about forty wounded—but few of them severely. I cannot understand why they lost no more under the furious fire which they met from the commencement to the close of the fight.

The Thirteenth was equally distinguished for pluck, dashing spirit, and sturdy endurance. Their Colonel, W. S. **Smith**, displayed qualities which stamp him an able soldier. No man was braver. Lieut.-Col. **Mason** had his fore-finger shot off, but enveloped it in a handkerchief and remained on the field. Major **Hawkins** also proved himself a brave and efficient soldier. I have already described the operations of the noble Dutch Brigade, and of the Artillery. The officers of each regiment exhibited coolness and steadfastness under the most trying circumstances. Col. **McCook** and Lieut.-Col. **Sandershoff**, of the Ninth; Col. **Moor** and Lieut.-Col. **Becker**, of the Twenty-eighth; Col. **Porschner**, of the Forty-seventh; Major R. B. **Hayes**, bf the Twenty-third; Lieut.-Col. **Korff** and Major **Burke**, of the Tenth, and many company officers, distinguished themselves by their bravery and conduct. Nearly all the troops actually engaged are residents of Cincinnati. The blood of the Queen City may be relied upon. The "Bloody Tenth," known as the Irish regiment, is composed of six companies of Irishmen, two of Germans, and two of Americans. The personal courage of Gen. **Rosecrans** and Gen. **Benham** was conspicuous throughout. Indeed, I think they unwisely exposed themselves. The troops knew they were game as eagles, and there was no necessity for risking their lives in the very front of battle, two hundred yards from a battery which constantly vomited iron upon them.

That you may more thoroughly comprehend the formidable character of the rebel position, I transmit a rough outline, kindly sketched for me by Gen. **Benham**. Lest you cannot publish a diagram, I will describe it as briefly as possible.

The defences consist of a parapet battery, 350 feet in the front and centre, flanked by breastworks of logs laid in direct line with the front, and curving back until they terminated on the cliffs of Gauley. The exterior slopes are screened by slanting rails. The defences are on the westward crest of a horse-shoe mountain, which mounts up precipitously on the west side of Gauley River, in front of Carnifex Ferry. They embrace almost a square mile of territory. The rear is protected by gigantic cliffs, shooting up in perpendicular line 350 feet above the river, and where there are no cliffs the surface of the mountain, except on two narrow lines which lead to the ferry, are so steep and rugged that an armed man could not scale them if opposed with a broom-stick. The mountain curves off on either flank to similar cliffs, and the defences were carried to them. On the left, the position is comparatively accessible, and double lines of breastworks were constructed, Col. **Wharton** occupying the extreme left, with a regiment of infantry and a battery. The lines on the right flank were carried down until they pitch off the rocks several hundred feet down. A trench, of course, protected the battery epaulment. Gauley River, a wild, roaring, beautiful torrent, also covers the rear perfectly. The rapids are dangerous above and below, but at the ferry the stream is wide and very deep. The interior of the works where the rebels are encamped are concave, excepting on the wings—the depression in the centre of the mountain forming a perfect cover against missiles, excepting shells. In front the mountain pitched off into a deep jungled ravine. On the right and left, however, there were ridges outside of the lines which were cleared and protected by abattis. The dense thickets and heavy forests in front so completely masked the position that it could not be seen at all until we run directly into its embrace.

We approached from the west. The ferry road ran down into the ravine through the jungle, and traversed the side of a hill, debouching into a small cross ravine, in line with the parapet, 200 yards off; a blind by-road, describing an irregular parabola, flew off eccentrically from it, on the ridge from which we arrived down the road to the ferry, and joined it again in front, in full range of the rebel guns. About that point we first drew the rebel fire, where it was impossible for one to see the other. There is a corn-field just beyond, in the vicinity of which most of our casualties happened. Our entire approach was covered by the enemy's artillery, and accessible to their musket balls, though no aim could be taken, of course, through the dense foliage. But the rascals had practiced at the bushes at the proper range, and by much firing in this manner they cut down many of our men before we could see anything of them or even their works. It was an infernal position to assail without a perfect reconnoissance. Had we understood it beforehand, Mr. **Floyd's** Army would have been *non est*.

I forgot to mention that we recaptured 25 wounded members of Col. **Tyler's** Seventh Ohio Regiment at Cross Lanes, and took 12 prisoners, who were straggling about the mountain trying to cross the river.

The General desired to follow **Floyd**, but it was impossible to cross the river in time to do any good; besides our men were too much exhausted. Since then the plunder has been collected and divided among the troops. Communication was opened immediately with Gauley Bridge, and we now have two lines of transportation open to the Ohio.

I do not know what will be done next, but it is reported that **Lee** attacked Gen. **Reynolds** at Cheat Mountain to-day.

We are encamped at the Cross Roads, two miles from the battle-field.

WESTERN.

N. B.—**McCook's** brigade crossed Gauley River today to pursue **Floyd**. The road on the mountain was destroyed by the rebels, to prevent pursuit, to such an extent that it will be difficult to restore it in less than two days.

Equipment of Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me through the columns of your journal to suggest a much needed reform as regards the equipment of our volunteer forces. The gaudy red uniforms with which so many of our citizen regiments were provided at the outset of the war have, happily, been done away with, but a change equally important to the comfort and safety of the soldier has yet to be made. It refers to the hat. An experience of many years has convinced me that the regulation felt hat worn in the United States regular service, is the very best hat, on the score of comfort and health that has yet been discovered. On a long, hot march, the close-fitting cloth cap (*képi*) is no more of a protection to the soldier's head than tight patent-leather boots would be to his feet. On several occasions I have had the opportunity to test the truth of this observation, and I have always found that the men who were provided with the felt hat endured the fatigues of active service much better, and came out of them in fresher and healthier condition than those who wore the cap. The felt hat, being roomy, gives the air a chance to circulate about the head, and at the same time effectually shades the eyes, face and neck. In all of these particulars, the cap is a failure. To the advantages already named, the felt hat superadds that of being a *distinctive* article of costume. The enemy is not provided with these hats; nor can he get them. Thus, by its general adoption in the Northern Army we shall obviate the difficulty of recognizing our own troops, and so lessen the probabilities of the recurrence of those fatal mistakes which, from the absence of these very means of recognition, have already so frequently occurred.

I earnestly recommend this matter to the attention of all commanders of organizing regiments, and, without encroaching further upon your valuable space, hasten to sign myself, very respectfully yours,

AN OLD ARMY OFFICER.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1861.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—Some years since, the Old World was sighing for a new sensation—it wanted a poet. The Laureate seemed to be slumbering on his laurels. Beyond annually congratulating the Queen, the nation, and the world upon the last "happy event," he added very little to the sum of human poesy. And the world was anxiously looking around for some one else to crown. The world seldom looks for anything in vain, and soon the cry went up: We have found him. The name of the stranger was **Smith**. Despite its lack of sonorousness, the name speedily became a famous one, and was echoed in the trump of fame. Such a welcome was given its bearer as young bard never before received. The reviews all said: This is he for whom we have long waited. Young ladies said: Tell us not that the Age of Poesy is past; and everyone was jubilant. The numerous and respectable family of Smiths lifted up their heads, and ceased to torture their patronymical appellation with interpolated and added letters; door-plates bearing that name were burnished, and your old friend **John** no longer blushed when he gave you his card. But very soon there came a change. The world read the pages of the poet carefully, and came to the conclusion that it had been befooled. "This young singer," it said, "has made us drunk with adjectives and epithets; he has bewildered us with words; he led us captive with the melody of his voice, but his utterances are idle as the wind. We revoke our verdict. He is not the Poet for whom we have so long looked and waited!" Careful critics reconsidered their praise. They professed now to discover in his pages crudity, nudity, and all that, blended, however, with power, imagination, and that rather vague specialty commonly known as "promise;" and they bade the world wait. So the world has been content to wait, and as the reward of its waiting, it now has *Edwin of Deira*, republished this side the water by the **Harpers**, in their magazine for October, and by **Ticknor & Fields** in book form.

For our own part, we were very much pleased with the first appearance of Mr. **Alexander Smith**, though to read one of his poems was rather like dining upon apricots. He had a "sway" with him that was truly astonishing; the super-superlativeness of his adjectives was decidedly sublime. But we never had much faith in the destiny of the poet. It seemed impossible that any one with the name of Smith should achieve immortality. Think of a monosyllable on a monument, smiling at posterity! It would obviously be impossible to quote **Smith** as one does **Tennyson**, **Longfellow** and other fellows with ringing and rhythmical names. Some one would ask, "What **Smith**?" And then a lengthy explanation would be necessary. Notwithstanding these nominal difficulties, however, we've always had a lingering liking for the poet. As he older grows, thought we, he'll become wiser; he'll lop the ears of his epithets and curtail his adjectives materially. And we heard of the dawn of another Smithsonian effort with positive pleasure. We took to *Edwin of Deira* hopefully, and turned over its pages carefully. It is much pleasanter to praise than to censure, and this much can be said of the poem positively—it is lengthy. But we apprehend that, had any John Smith requested the **Harpers** to burden the bulk of their *Magazine* with the same quantity and quality of verse, our good friends would have shied; nor would **Ticknor & Fields** have dreamed of reproducing the poem in so attractive a volume as the one which lies before us. There are some pleasing passages in *Edwin of Deira*—it would be wonderful in such a mass of matter if there should not—but few have patience to sift bushels of sand to obtain a few grains of gold. The charge is brought against the author that he has copied and imitated **Tennyson**; certain it is that he could have chosen few better models. Let that accusation pass—the chief pity is that he had not copied and imitated more closely.

—In regard to **Dickens'** last work—*Great Expectations*—almost as many different opinions prevail as it has readers. But whatever opinions may prevail relative to the literary merits of the work, but one can be entertained as regards the form in which it is just issued by **James G. Gregory**. Of the edition, of which the two volumes before us form part, we have before spoken in such terms and at such length as to render any further mention almost superfluous. The quality of the paper, the clearness of the type, and the beauty of the binding, render each successive volume of the series a work of wonder, as well as a thing of beauty destined to remain a joy forever. In the illustration of *Great Expectations*, however, we fancy that **Darley** has not quite done justice to himself. He was hurried, perchance; or it may be that he has been sacrificed by the engraver. As in the matter of cooks and meats, it is often that designers and engravers are furnished by different powers.

—*Adams' Improved Arithmetic*, which has, for sixty years, in various editions, taught the young idea how to cipher, has, in this year of grace—or dis-grace—been revised to keep pace with the progressive intellects of young America. It is now a most desirable school-book. The amendments consist in an improved style of arranging the questions for the pupil; the practical portions of the work are condensed and rendered clearer; the system of mental computation is simplified, and a general renovation in rules effected. The typography is also improved. Dr. **Daniel Adams**, the author, is now 88 years of age, and has lived to learn that over 5,000,000 pupils have studied arithmetic according to his method. **Collins & Brother** are the New-York publishers.

—From **Joseph De Buelow**, publisher, we have the eighth part of his *Historical Sketches of Europe*. The enterprise is now well under weigh, as twenty-four numbers will complete the work. In the present number the engravings are especially spirited and vigorous, constituting beautiful specimens of the art they represent. The letter-press also is well chosen, and altogether we have to congratulate Mr. **De Buelow** on the satisfactory progress he has made in his somewhat difficult undertaking.

THE MAGAZINES.

The October number of *Harper's* is a remarkably lively one, considering the dead weight of "Edwin of Dëira," which, with remarkable ingenuity, is inserted in the body of the Magazine. What the readers of *Harper's* have done to merit this infliction, we cannot conceive, unless, indeed, they have proven dilatory in paying up their subscriptions, or refractory when requested to laugh at the jokes in the "Drawer." It may be that in republishing this poem the **Harpers** have meditated a sly but direct thrust at their Boston friends, who have also swaddled "Edwin of Deira," but the blow assuredly falls upon their readers. If bent on following up this style of thing, we would suggest to the editor that he republish some of the refreshing sonnets of **Tupper**, or a few pages from *Smith's Wealth of Nations*. Whatever is worth doing at all, is certainly worth doing well. If we are to be bored at all, love us to death at once.

Prejudice may dictate the impression, but the leaden hue of the poem referred to seems to pervade and permeate everything in the present number. The continuation of "Orley Farm" seems a "stale, flat and unprofitable" meadow of printed page. The compiler of **Lamont's** capital book, *Seasons with the Sea Horses*, does not seem to have caught the spirit of his author, and even the narrative of "Bouquet's Expedition," is almost powerless to break the spell of dullness; and the reader will close the Magazine thinking that this is an exceptional number.

—The *Atlantic* has one contributor who, having "struck a vein," seems determined to work it out. We allude to the "Country Parson." His "concernings" have become such matters of necessity to those who wade in the *Atlantic*, that we think with positive concern of the time when we shall open to an article "concerning this last."

In addition to the "Country Parson," several other distinguished contributors appear in the October *Atlantic*. We have **Hawthorne**, **Holmes**, **Mrs. Stowe**, and a list of other names potential in arresting the reader's attention, though it must by no means be accepted as a foregone conclusion that those articles to which notable names are appended are invariably the best.

—The *Knickerbocker*, in its corn-colored cover, is as jubilant as ever. It has two articles by **Leland**, a continuation of Kimball's "Revelations of Wall-street," and the usual spicy and gossipy Editor's Table.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Letter from Hon. Silas M. Stillwell to Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney-General of the United States.

Sir: I have read with attention the various newspaper articles that have appeared upon the subject of the rights and duties of the President, with respect to the writ of *habeas corpus*, including the opinion of Chief-Justice **Taney**, and the speech of Mr. **Breckinridge**; and as the question has become more important by the increase of "rebellion," and the vigorous action of the Executive departments, I will take the liberty of laying before you the facts and conclusions that have induced me to form the opinion I shall express in this letter.

The enumerated *positive* powers of Congress I find in the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, and in the 9th section of that article I find an enumeration of powers *denied* to Congress. In the second subdivision of said 9th section, the writ of *habeas corpus* is mentioned in these words: "The privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of *rebellion* or *invasion*, the public safety may require it." This writ is not mentioned in any other part of the Constitution. I find no power conferred upon Congress, in the 8th section, to suspend this writ, yet some persons say that it is contained in the 11th subdivision, which gives to Congress the power "to declare war, grant letters-of-marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and sea." But the power herein granted to "declare war" does not appear to be sufficiently comprehensive, as "rebellion" generally begins before a declaration of war, and is generally continued without such declaration. The 11th subdivision evidently refers to a war with another independent Power, and it is also apparent that a war with another nation may exist without an invasion, as was the case in our war with Mexico. The language in this section is very *emphatic*. "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus shall not* be suspended unless in cases of *rebellion* or *invasion*. It is very plain that during our war with Mexico neither rebellion nor invasion occurred, and hence the privilege of the writ *could not have been* suspended by the declaration of war, at that time.

The power to suspend this writ does not appear among the enumerated powers of Congress, as I read them, and this opinion is strengthened by the 9th and 10th amendments to the Constitution, which are as follows: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to *deny* or *disparage* others *retained* by *the people*." "The powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or *to the people*." These amendments appear to deny to Congress all inferred powers that are not *plainly* necessary to carry into effect some conceded power. The Constitution has been framed with so much care that it speaks of powers *conferred*, and powers *denied*, so as to prohibit, as far as possible, the exercise of inferred or constructive powers. It is therefore eminently proper to examine its construction with great caution, and if possible make its meaning *harmonize* with the comprehensive wisdom of its great authors.

The next place where this power is looked for in the Constitution is under the second article, which treats of powers conferred upon the President of the United States.

The President is made the "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, also of the militia of the United States, when in actual service, and he has power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." These powers are very comprehensive, but I see nothing in them, or in any part of the Constitution, which confers upon the President, by any fair construction, the power to abolish or suspend this writ. A careful examination of the nature and value of this writ, as laid down by our law writers, since the grant of it by *compulsion* at *Runnemeade*, has satisfied me that our fathers valued the privilege of this writ too highly to place it within the control of *any or all* the Departments of our Government. The great framers of the Constitution had suffered *too* much from the *abuse* of this power to place it under the control of *any authority emanating from them*. Without the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* there is *no power* that can extricate a person from the prison to which an executive mandate may consign him, and I think, therefore, that few persons will assert that this most *cherished right* has been *taken from* the people and conferred by a *doubtful* clause in a *negative* section of the Constitution upon *any* Department of the Government.

I think you will agree with me that as the *necessity* for suspending the privilege of this great writ was *plainly* anticipated, so has the occurrence been provided for, in a way perfectly consistent with the wisdom of our great forefathers. The *privilege* of the writ is *suspended* by an *act* of rebellion. No power but the people can *destroy* this writ, and no *act* but "rebellion or invasion" can *suspend* it. No *act* of Congress or *act* of the President, but *acts* of rebels suspend it. In other words, an act of rebellion deprives the *rebels* of the privilege of the writ, and the writ is suspended *pro tanto*.

The framers of the Constitution intended that this instrument should embody and contain all the properties and characteristics of a monarch that can be embraced in a written charter. This instrument represents the existence, the vitality of our political life, and therefore it contains within itself a self-sustaining force, and a critical examination will prove that the power to perform every act *necessary* to sustain our rights and liberties, can be found in this great charter. This provision about the suspension of the privileges of the writ, is based upon the *inalienable right of self-defence*. If any human being is assailed by an assassin, he has the inherent natural *right* to kill the assailant to protect his own life, notwithstanding the general law that punishes murder with death. So the framers of the Constitution have considered the case of "Rebellion" as an attempt to take the life of the Constitution, and have *authorized* the Chief Executive to strike down the assassin.

Whenever "Rebellion" *actually exists*, the privilege of the writ is *ipso facto* suspended. It requires no legislative enactment, or Presidential proclamation; and I suppose Congress had grave doubts about *their* power upon this subject, or they would not have adjourned without acting, as there existed when they were in session, as now, the greatest and most dangerous rebellion that has ever been known under this Government.

The writ of *habeas corpus*, as you well know, is a process from the courts to compel the Executive power to show *legal* cause for the arrest and detention of any imprisoned person. Thus the judicial power is made *superior* to Executive authority, over the liberty of the people, inasmuch as the courts may discharge any person from imprisonment. But when the privilege of this writ is suspended, the Executive may arrest and hold persons without being questioned by the courts. The manner in which this privilege is suspended is peculiarly worthy of commendation. Unless "Rebellion" suspends the privilege of this writ it is not possible for the President to comply *Constitutionally* and *instantly* with the obligations of his oath to *preserve, protect* and *defend* the *Constitution* of the United States. It would be a solecism in language to say that the President is bound to use unconstitutional power to *preserve* the Constitution—to violate the Constitution to enable him to protect it against violation by others. Under and by virtue of this oath the President is made the preserver, protector and defender of the Constitution, in whole and in part, at all times, and under all circumstances; and under the interpretation herein given, it is his plain and imperative duty, when "rebellion" exists, to arrest and imprison any person that he may think endangers the public safety.

It is the duty of every citizen to obey and sustain the laws and the Constitution, but the President *alone* is compelled to *swear* that he will *preserve, protect* and *defend* the Constitution. Thus he is made by the instrument its chosen head and champion, and it wisely provides him with absolute power over life and liberty, to enable him the more effectively to preserve, protect and defend its life, upon the occurring of so fearful a calamity as an attack from those who have been nurtured and fed by its patronage and power. This wisely planned instrument does not trust the lives and fortunes of a great and loyal people to tardy legislation or other dilatory action, but recognises parricide, under the name of "rebellion," as so heinous and diabolical a crime, as to require, on the *instant*, the most absolute power and energetic action to preserve, protect and defend the existence of a Government based upon those cherished principles of human liberty which have made this country the chosen asylum for the oppressed of all the earth.

During the existence of "rebellion," if a writ of *habeas corpus* is applied for, the Judge should answer, "I have no authority to grant the writ, as rebellion exists," and if any Court shall issue the writ, the person holding the prisoner should answer, "Rebellion exists, and I hold the prisoner by authority of the President of the United States."

If the President should attempt to make arrests when rebellion does not actually exist, and should disregard the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the fact being legally established, would subject him to impeachment by the House of Representatives.

The positive refusal of the Constitution to place the liberty of the citizen in the custody of Congress, is one of the most valuable features in that wonderful instrument. It was this power that rendered the long Parliament in England, and the Convention of the French Revolution so cruel and intolerable. But our Fathers have made our Constitution capable of meeting all emergencies. It so *expands* itself upon the occurrence of rebellion as to *create* the power necessary to protect its own existence.

It gives to the President the command of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the *acts* of the *rebels* actually *clothe* him with absolute power over life and liberty, and thus enable him to deal them a more deadly blow; and when the rebellion ceases, or is overcome by the power placed by the Constitution in the hands of its chosen champion, the *occasion* has passed for the use of such absolute power, and then, without an act of Congress or Presidential proclamation, all the Departments of Government resume their ordinary duties, while the great liberty-protecting writ will assert the supremacy of the *Judiciary* over the *Executive* in the jealous protection of the personal liberty of our people. Thus, I think this paper will not only show that the Constitution has conferred no power upon any Department of this Government to suspend the privilege of the writ, but that the course pursued by the President in the arrest and imprisonment of suspected persons is not only right, but in compliance with an imperative duty undertaken by a solemn oath, to the "*best* of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

This letter is not written as a legal opinion, but as the outline of my views on this part of the Constitution; and, although hastily composed, I trust will be found to establish the fact that the great and good men, who framed this remarkable instrument to make a people contented and happy, did not render it *necessary* that any one should *violate* the Constitution to *preserve* the Constitution—and did not fail, in their jealous care for personal liberty, to embrace *in the Constitution* the *right* and *power* of self-defence against perjury and assassination, dignified by the name of secession. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS M. STILWELL.

The Women's Central Association of Relief.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief, No. 10 Cooper Union, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following gifts for the use of the sick and wounded in the Military Hospitals:

Troy, N. Y.—17 flannel shirts, 308 hospital shirts, 118 flannel bandages, 65 pillow-cases, 34 bed-ticks, 14 quilts, 9 sheets, 24 drawers, 42 pillow-ticks, 1 blanket. Batavia—168 sheets, 79 pillow-cases, 99 shirts, 32 socks, 73 towels, 10 blankets, 9 quilts, 6 woven shirts, 13 handkerchiefs, 2 drawers, 2 wrappers, old material, dried fruit, large quantity. Cohoes, N. Y.—48 drawers, 36 flannel shirts, 114 hospital shirts, 36 wrappers, 16 boxes lint, 16 yards red flannel, 48 needle-books, 42 sheets, bandages, &c., 45 towels, 66 pillow-cases, 16 pounds Castile soap, 1 dozen packages farina. Ladies of Bainbridge, Chenango County, N. Y.—800 yards bandages, lint, &c., 65 sheets, 2 flannel shirts, 69 pillow-cases, 20 hospital shirts, 30 drawers, 40 wrappers, 39 socks, 168 towels, compresses, 12 bags dried fruit. Ladies St. Peter's Church, Westchester—67 hospital shirts. R. H. Allen—1 truck. Northampton, N. Y.—12 gallons wine. Mrs. G. L. Lawrence—8 flannel bandages. Guilford, N. Y.—26 sheets, 42 pillow-cases, 22 shirts, 4 woolen do., 6 drawers, 123 towels, 3 table-cloths, 25 socks, 6 wrappers, lint, &c. Ladies of Irvington—$10, 24 flannel shirts, 19 sheets, 100 flannel bandages, 29 flannel hospital shirts, 2 convalescent shirts. Mr. Zimmerman, by Mr. Davidson, Staten Island—$50. Ladies Oyster Bay, N. Y.—21 shirts, 4 wrappers, 6 sheets, 9 pillow-cases, 38 towels, 24 handkerchiefs, mosquito netting, 50 bags thread and needles, 12 pairs socks, 12 shoes, 8 yards flannel, 3½ pounds Castile soap. Ladies of Deansville, N. Y.—19 towels, 9 hospital shirts, 4 drawers, 18 sheets, 16 pillow-cases, 7 socks, 4 wrappers, 4 convalescent shirts, 2 pillows, 3 quilts, dried fruit, &c., unknown box, 12 hospital shirts, 10 pillow-cases, 2 drawers, 12 bed-ticks. Mr. W. Howland—6 drawers, 3 hospital shirts, old linen, etc. All Soul's Church—Articles 183. Virgil, Cortland County, N. Y.—71 shirts, 14 linen shirts, 166 pillow-cases. 5 lbs. maple sugar, 34 towels, 10 handerchiefs, 23 bed gowns, 22 drawers, 1 pant, 21 pillow-ticks, 3 neck-ties, 7 wrappers, 17 lbs. dried fruits, 6 slippers, 1 quilt, 26 socks, 2 boxes bandages, 3 pillows. Avoca, Steuben County, N. Y.—90 pillow cases, 4 pillow ticks, 42 sheets, 47 shirts, 19 socks, 44 towels, 1 table cloth, 15 fans, 1 pair slippers, 50 lbs. bandages, 28 lbs. old linen, 33 lbs. old cotton, lint, salve, etc., 1 lb honey, jam, jelly, 179 lbs. dried fruit, 5 papers corn-starch crackers. Ladies of Mansion House, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.—by Miss Lewis, for hospital stores, $30. Summer Hill, Cayuga County—46 sheets, 54 pillow-cases, 112 towels, 18 shirts, 8 drawers, 3 pillow-ticks, linen, needles, etc., 760 yards bandages. Sewing Society, Congregational Church, Elmira—22 shirts, 11 sheets, 10 drawers, 4 pillow-cases, 4 wrappers, 16 socks, 16 handkerchiefs. Homer, N. Y.—30 shirts, 28 drawers, 72 sheets, 172 pillow-cases, 14 wrappers, 14 socks, 3 pair slippers, 22 pillow-ticks, bandages, lint, etc., jelly and dried fruit. South Yonkers—25 sheets, 60 drawers, 48 shirts, 77 flannel shirts, 8 wrappers, 50 towels, 72 handkerchiefs, 2 mosquito nets, bandages. Tyre, Seneca County—5 drawers, 27 pillow-cases, 1 pair socks, 16 sheets, 24 shirts, 29 towels, 6 handkerchiefs, 4 bed-ticks, bandages, pamphlets, etc. Ladies of Amenia Union and Amenia South—9 bed-ticks, 29 shirts, 23 drawers, 58 Havelocks, 1 pair socks. Union Defence Committee—100 flannel shirts. Friends—2 pillow-cases, 6 handkerchiefs, 10 towels, 2 shirts, lint, etc. Ladies of Niskayuna and Lisha's Kill, N.Y.—35 shirts, 31 drawers, 26 pillow-cases, 20 sheets, 1 mattrass, 24 handkerchiefs, bandages, linen, etc. Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y.—8 quilts, 6 comforters, 7 blankets, 7 flannel shirts, 5 yards red flannel, 4 bed-ticks, 1 pair pillows, 48 sheets. Mrs. Unknown—9 shirts. Mrs. H. Potter—9 shirts. Mrs. Hamilton Fish—112 handkerchiefs, 12 sheets, 4 wrappers. Washington-street, Boston—12 sheets, 10 shirts, 11 pillow-cases, 2 flannel shirts, 1 pair socks. Ladies' Relief Association, Orange, New-Jersey—1 comfort-

[illegible] sheets, [illegible] pillow-cases, [illegible] shirts, [illegible] wrappers, [illegible] and sponges, 12 pin-cushions, lint, &c. Newport, R. I.—Mrs. [illegible] and other Women's [illegible] Ladies' Association, Newton, Sussex Co., N. J.—12 shirts, 15 drawers, lint, bandages, [illegible]. Ladies' Army Relief Association, [illegible] Syracuse—17 bed-sacks. Mrs. A. B.—1 bed-sacks. Miss R. Judson—2 shirts, [illegible], 70 pin-cushions, 8 needle-cases. Miss [illegible]—14 drawers, 16 bed-ticks. Mr. E. [illegible]—deduction from bill for bandages, $5 40. [illegible] Society, Mamaroneck, N. Y.—200 [illegible], 78 sheets, 57 pillow-cases, 38 wrappers, 12 handkerchiefs, 36 bandages, 7 packages books and newspapers. Ladies' First Congregational Society, New-London, Conn.—28 sheets, 16 shirts, 24 pillow-cases, 12 drawers, 15 flannel bandages, 20 slippers, 25 handkerchiefs, 76 towels, 12 papers gelatine, [illegible] pounds groceries. Mrs. A. H.—12 drawers. Mrs. [illegible], Brooklyn—1 bundle old linen. Union Association Society Library—13 arm-pits. Detroit, [illegible]—36 shirts. Ladies of Oak Hill—7 shirts, 7 drawers, 15 pillow-cases, 8 towels, 3 pairs socks, 5 sheets, 2 papers tobacco, 1 bag dried fruit, lint and bandages. Mrs. Wm. Kelly, Rhinebeck—12 mosquito nets. Ladies of Cazenovia—6 bed-sacks. A Lady—14 flannel bandages. Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn—10 shirts. Havana, N. Y.—30 pillow-cases, 12 wrappers, [illegible], 10 sheets, 30 shirts, 8 pairs socks, 20 towels, 12 pin-cushions, 1 keg wine, 6 bottles wine, 2 packages dried fruit, lint, bandages, etc.

We regret that this last contribution was not acknowledged before.

W. H. DRAPER, M. D.,
E. H. SCHUYLER,
A. H. BLATCHFORD,
E. COLLINS,
Committee on Supplies.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
[illegible]	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 11
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 11
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 12
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 25
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29
FROM AMERICA.			
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 5
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Bohemian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 23

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard, and others.

DRY GOODS.

IRISH POPLINS, PARIS MERINOS,
PRINTED VELOURS, REPS,
DELAINES and
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOOD
Of every kind—fine assortment now ready.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SERVICEABLE
AND CHEAP.
ALSO, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, CARPETING, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
&c., &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
THE SEASON,
LOW PRICES, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW FALL DRESS SILKS,
RICHEST STYLES OF THE SEASON,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE, IN GREAT VARIETY,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
IN THIS DEPARTMENT OF OUR STORE,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
which is under the direction of
LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE,
may be found all the newest Patterns and Shapes of Underclothing for
LADIES, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS,
At very reasonable prices. Orders promptly attended to.
LORD & TAYLOR.

NEW FALL GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, Sept. 23, their new Fall stock, consisting of
Black and Colored Silks,
Mourning Goods,
Ottoman Velours and Empress Cloths,
French and Irish Poplins,
Merinoes and Mousselaine Delaines,
French and English Calicoes,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Embroideries and Laces,
And a general assortment of HOUSEKEEPING LINENS and QUILTS. Also
A fine stock of rich INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS,
Together with a large stock of all other kinds of shawls,
AND ALL VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS.
At Retail.
A choice assortment of every description of the above goods, now open.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 SIXTH-AV.,
NOW OPENING,
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS,
FALL STYLES HAT RIBBONS,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS, VEILS, &c.
FULL STOCK FALL STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS,
HEAD-DRESSES, RUCHES, &c.
ENGLISH and GERMAN HOSIERY and GLOVES.
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, TARLATANS, &c.
FULL STOCK YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
N. B.—1,000 doz. BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES—ALL THE FALL AND WINTER COLORS—63 CENTS A PAIR.
R. H. MACY.

PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
in all Colors and Prices,
Selected from the recent large Auction Purchases, will be opened on Monday Sept. 23.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that she will open, on TUESDAY next, Sept. 24, a choice selection of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery of the latest modes, at very moderate prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

DRY GOODS.—A BANKRUPT STOCK SELLING at a sacrifice, at No 37 Chambers-st., to close the concern, consisting in part of Silks, Laces, Dress Goods, Merinoes, Crapes, Hosiery, Buck Gloves, Woolen Knit Goods, &c. Country and City merchants are invited to call.

AN OPENING OF PARIS PATTERNS BONNETS.—Mrs. C. LEVINS will open a select assortment of French patterns bonnets on Wednesday, the 25th inst. Also, dress caps and head-dresses. Mrs. C. LEVINS, Mrs. J. H. GOSSON, Nos. 757 and 385 Broadway.

A CARD.—MRS. WM. SIMMONS TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to her customers and the ladies, that she will open Fall styles of Paris Millinery of the latest novelties, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
MRS. WM. SIMMONS, No. 687 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now
Open at retail,
Their entire Importation of
FRENCH, GERMAN,
and
BRITISH DRY GOODS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES,
purchased at the recent cash auction sales:
⅝ Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, $1 per dozen upwards.
⅝ Hemmed Stitched do. at $2 per dozen.
French Lawn do. at $3 per dozen.
Embroidered Dimity Bands, 75c. to $3 per dozen.
Cambric Bands, Edgings, Flouncings, Victoria Ruffings, Infants Robes, Waists, Aprons, &c., at equally low prices.
ALSO,
Three cases Linen, Piqué and Cambric Traveling and Breakfast sets, from 75c. upwards.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BLACK THREAD-LACE VEILS.
THREAD-LACE VEILS,
Just opened, from $2 75 and upwards,
All of which are offered at reduced prices.
ALSO,
RICH LACES
AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
At prices to suit the times.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES IN
Paris Printed Mousseline Delaines, Merinos, Foulard Delaines, Broché Poplins, Epinglines, Roubaix Armures, &c., &c., just received per steamers *Arabia* and *New-York.*

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS; nice fitting corsets, hook fronts, 75c.; skirts, best steel, 50c.; also, a large assortment of dress trimmings, buttons, ribbons, velvets and small wares, &c., &c., very cheap, all best quality. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN Brooklyn, occupying a pleasant house near the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, will let a neatly furnished parlor and one or two bedrooms, separately or together, to gentlemen, with or without partial board, and private table if desired; all the comforts of a quiet home can be enjoyed; references exchanged; terms moderate. Apply at No. 217 Adams-st., for three days. No boarders in the house.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, may be obtained, with board, in a house having every desirable convenience; also, one single room. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING their own house, 29th-st., near Broadway, would give pleasant accommodations and a home to one or two gentlemen who respect the Sabbath. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 152 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD like to accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and good board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 109 West 13th-st.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and bed-room to let to gentlemen with or without board, in a private family. Apply at No. 640 6th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, WITH board, a front room on the third floor. House brownstone, and contains modern improvements, pleasantly located, convenient to the cars, and within fifteen minutes' walk of South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 140 Dean-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A BACK PARLOR, with extension bedroom, to a gentleman and wife; will be found desirable accommodations; within half a block of Myrtle-av. Apply at No. 57 Ryerson-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms on the second or third floor can be obtained, with board, in a small family, at No. 132 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress sts. References required.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, in a respectable Protestant Christian or strictly moral family, by a gentleman and his wife, with four children, aged five, eight, ten and twelve; one front room required and one or two bedrooms connecting, with closets, water, bath and gas; fire in front room only; location above 3d-st., and between 2d and 6th avs.; terms must be moderate; pay will be prompt, weekly, in advance if desired; home comforts, not luxuries, sought; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, with full particulars, P. D. A., Box No. 105, *Times* Office, for two days.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, IN A modern first-class house, with handsome accommodations for a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse; a private family required, and for good accommodations a fair price will be paid; location near 5th-av., and above 14th-st. Address, with references, C. A. B., Box No. 1,861 Post-office.

THE ADVERTISER, RESIDING ON BERGEN Heights, N. J., will take to board, at a very low rate, a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Has a nice large room, well furnished. House pleasantly situated, and distant only 35 minutes from City Hall, N. Y., with horse cars within a block of the door. No other boarders. Address C. H. S., Box No. 1,407 Post-office New-York.

TO LET—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF CLINTON and Lafayette avenues, a nice suite of rooms, also a small room, with board, for a single gentleman, or a lady and daughter, or gentleman and wife. The attention of parties is invited, who value a quiet, tidy home, and are fond of music. Address M. M. M., Brooklyn Post-office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT children, desire to let to a lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; also a large front room on third floor, with every convenience, near Fifth-av. Hotel; partial board if required. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 47 East 23d-st., Madison-square.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—TWO SUITES OF handsomely-furnished rooms, on first and second floors, suitable for a large family or two small families, or a party of friends who require first-class accommodations. Private table only. Also a large furnished room to let, to a single gentleman. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS, AT MODERATE prices, can be had at No. 49 West 31st-st., corner Broadway. This house is nicely furnished, and kept in the best style, and is well suited to the comfort of good class families and single gentlemen; lowest price for single rooms with board, $6 per week.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN'S family or a school, for a young lady who can pay $25 quarterly in advance and give lessons for one or two hours per day as an equivalent for a comfortable room and plain board; the most satisfactory reference given. Address MRS. LEYMAN, No. 33 Clinton-place.

AT THE LARGE DOUBLE BROWN-STONE residence, No. 22 East 14th-st., near University-place. Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite and single; private baths, and all modern improvements; board first-class. References required.

A BACK PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished rooms on second floor en suite; also rooms for single gentlemen, with board, in a desirable location, at prices to suit the times. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

TWO OR THREE GENTEEL SINGLE young men can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, in a small private family, where there are no boarders, from Oct. 1. Call at No. 241 West 18th-st.

$12 A MONTH FOR ONE GENTLEMAN, and $18 for two, in a strictly private house. A very desirable, well furnished, large front room (parlor) to let; very suitable for gentlemen of business down town. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. If required breakfast may be given, and on the gentlemen's own terms, and served in the room.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A SECOND-STORY front room, with hall-room adjoining, both handsomely furnished, in a private family, where a few select boarders are taken. The house is delightfully situated on Murray Hill, No. 8 East 37th-st.

A FAMILY OR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can find a large handsomely-furnished room, with bedroom adjoining, on second floor, to let, with board, in the first-class house No. 76 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—PLEASANT, WELL furnished rooms, on second and third floors, in the first-class house, No. 70 Irving-place, one block from the Clarendon Hotel. References given and required.

MRS. BLACK, NO. 34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., nearly opposite Trinity Chapel, can accommodate families and single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board for the Winter. References exchanged.

VERY ELEGANT APARTMENTS, INCLUDING paintings, statuary, &c., with all the modern conveniences attached, may be had, with private table only, at No. 140 5th-av.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS on second floor; also, a suite of back rooms on third floor, to let with board. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, may be had with board at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to single gentlemen, at No. 4 Bond-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF CROCKERY AND glassware of a jobbing-house of long standing, doing a Western, Northern and near-by trade, of $50,000 to $60,000, with its good will, stock, small and well assorted, at a low figure, for cash. Address Box No. 181 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY WHO has been teaching for some years, and desires some change of employment; almost anything where the confinement is not too great. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork, or to take care of children; can do fine sewing, embroidery and all kinds of fancy work, or would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Inquire at the house of her present employer, No 59 9th-st., near 5th-av., for two or three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist in fine washing; is willing and obliging; best of City and country references; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at or address No. 87 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing; best City reference; no objections to the country. A Protestant girl wants a place as housemaid; City reference; wages $5. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman with good City references; no objection to the country; wages $4 to $5 per month. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 205 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, or would take care of children and do plain sewing; best of City reference. Call at No. 34 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—Situation wanted for a nice, smart, genteel girl, who is an excellent waitress and up-stairs servant, or child's nurse. Any lady in want of a really reliable smart girl, who will do everything in her power to please, may be suited by applying for her at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Wages no consideration.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business in all its branches; is also a good plain sewer; has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook in all its branches; understands her business to perfection; is willing to assist with the washing if required; the very best of City reference given. Call to No. 211 West 26th-st., near 8th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERIENCED woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 352 East 10th-st., three doors from Tompkins-square, first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman as first-class cook; is willing to assist in washing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., two doors from 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as cook; she is an excellent cook and baker; is willing to do plain washing if required. Call for two days at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference; has lived five years in her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 206 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing, if required; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 81 West 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good cook; would assist with the washing if required; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook alone, or if necessary will assist with washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 98 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation; is a good washer and ironer; best of reference. Inquire for two days at No. 195 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references given. Apply at No. 44 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a most respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; will be found to be a thorough good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; can give the most respectable reference as to capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., (basement,) Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED FOR a steady, reliable woman, who is a good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently, and makes first-rate bread, pies and plain pastry; is not fond of going out much; can be well recommended from her last place and has no objection to the country. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do the general housework of a small private family; no objection to City or country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 362 2d-av., near 23d-st., third floor, Room No. 13.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a young woman who is a first-class cook; lived four years in one family and five in another; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as first-class cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable German girl, in a small private family. She can cook, wash and iron; is willing to travel. Call at No. 139 Forsyth-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to go to the country. Apply for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITUATION wanted for a very respectable Scotch servant, who is a good general cook, and a very excellent washer and ironer, or would do the entire housework for a private family; will be found a truthful, neat and careful servant, not above her business, and has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A capable, honest and industrious woman is anxious to procure a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family or hotel; understands cooking in all its branches; can bake excellent bread, pies, pastry, &c.; is well recommended. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF EDUCATION and experience would like to take charge of a gentleman's establishment or first-class boarding-house, or instruct young children; would have no objection to go to California, West Indies or elsewhere. Would refer to Mr. Marcus, Ball, Black & Co., Broadway, or address M. J., Box No. 207 Yonkers Post-office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; best of reference from the highest families in City and country. Call No. 317 West 29th-st., cottage in rear.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with the most excellent City reference, a situation as housemaid, and to do fine washing and ironing in the neatest style, and fluting; or as family seamstress and nurse; can do up ladies' and children's robes and dresses; wages $7, in a respectable family. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note, for two days.

AS HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation; can cook, bake, and wash and iron; has reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and can bring it up by hand, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 947½ Broadway.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, aged 17 years, a situation as child's nurse, or wait on grown children; can sew neatly, and embroider; good City reference. Call or address at No. 569 3d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; the best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 470 3d-av., near 34th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse in a private family; has had the experience of bringing up a child from its birth; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 199 Houston-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant Englishwoman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly competent to take entire charge of the nursery; is also an excellent seamstress; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a steady person, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to take charge of a lady's room; four years' City reference from last place. Can be seen until engaged at 6 East 31st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; has the best of references from her last place. Inquire for two days at No. 195 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A WET NURSE, WHO HAS lost her child and whose husband has enlisted for the war, wants a situation; she is young, tidy, healthy, &c.; with good reference. Inquire at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidery and dressmaking, assist in chamberwork or wait on a lady, or attend to children; good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at or address a note to No. 537 3d-av., near 36th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and hairdressing; has no objection to light chamberwork or to act as nursery governess; can give the best City references. Call at or address No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON having a machine, employment at her house, at any kind of sewing. Is accustomed to cloakmaking and dressmaking. Can give the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 423 Canal-st.

AS TRAVELING MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a girl, to travel with a family. One that has traveled before and has not been seasick; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, or will do chamberwork and sew. Can give good reference. Call, for three days, at her present employer's, No. 165 East 15th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress in a private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th-av., top floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable girl, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; or would take care of children and do sewing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 156 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVANTS from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor having been in the business for eight years, conducts the Institute in a reliable business-like manner. Always on hand, superior, well recommended servants, American, German, Irish, &c., at wages to suit the times. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SERVANTS OF THE BEST KIND, WITH thoroughly-investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., may be found at Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., six doors east of Broadway, formerly Bible House; French and German languages spoken; a lady in attendance.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready for capable servants.

FREE OF CHARGE!—FREE OF CHARGE!—Well-recommended servants of all kinds can be procured at WEIR'S Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Particular attention paid to suiting private families.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses, both in Europe and America; is a most thorough groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best of City references; will be found competent and obliging in every respect. Address E. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, which will be properly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; will be found civil, willing and obliging; if required, will keep a small garden in order; best of City reference. Address W. K., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as coachman and groom; understands gardening and the care of horses; is a good driver, and would make himself useful; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single Protestant young man, to work on a small place, and to take care of a horse and cow; also, understands plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address, for one week, at No. 300 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man a situation on a farm: can do any work on the farm; take care of horses or any kind of stock; is willing to work and make himself useful, and will work for low wages. Address M. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office. from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man, who has the best of City reference from his last employer; understands his business in all its branches; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Galigan's saddle-store, No. 57 East 13th-st., or any notes addressed to J. M. will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN wants a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly; has respectable City reference from his last place. Address N. L., No. 811 Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT man, a situation as waiter in a private family; good City reference from where he has lived four years. Call or address R. M., No. 91 West 18th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a respectable family; has no objection to the country; good City reference can be given. Call for three days at the store No. 134 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.—A YOUNG man, being desirous of entering the above business, will accept of any position at a small salary. Satisfactory references. Address J. F., Box No. 2,517 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, one accustomed to having charge of a young infant, and capable of doing fine sewing; none need apply who cannot refer to last employer. Call, on Monday and Tuesday of this week, at No. 116 West 21st-st., between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

A MARRIED COUPLE—NO CHILDREN—wanted on a country place, 10 miles from the City; the man must be a good gardener, and understand the care of green-house plants. Address, stating references and wages, HENRY, Box No. 1,410 Post-office.

WANTED—CLERK FOR A SHIPPING OFFICE, 1 stewardess, 1 housekeeper, 4 girls to travel to California and Europe. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would wash for a family; City reference given. Call at No. 249 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGLISE FRANCAISE EPISCOPALE DU ST. ESPRIT—Coin des rues Franklin et Church. Service tous les DIMANCHES, à 10 heures et ½ du matin; le prochain, le sermon sur les pavoles d'Ephesiens, iv.: 1—3.

ON DEMANDE DANS UNE FAMILLE Americaine, une jeune Francaise agée de treize à seize ans, pour soigner des enfants. Ce n'est pas necessaire à savoir parler l'Anglais. S'adresser à No. 138 East Broadway, de 11 à 2 heures.

UNE FEMME FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer dans une famille partant bientot pour l'Europe. Comme bonne d'enfants ou femme de chambre. Elle offre des plus hautes recommandations. S'adresser à Box No. 792 New-York Post-office.

UNE FRANCAISE QUI SAIT COUDRE ET être servante de dame, et qui peut donner de bonnes recommandations, peut faire application à la 5me-av., numero 389, après les trois heures.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED—BOARD IN some quiet private family for a gentleman, wife, two children (one in the arms) and nurse, within not exceeding one hour's ride by rail or steamboat from the City; a place having a water view preferred. Terms must be moderate, and location entirely healthy. Two bedrooms and sitting-room required. Address J. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, &c. The advertiser can partially furnish the rooms. References exchanged.

BOARD IN YONKERS.—A SMALL FAMILY, residing in a pleasant house in Yonkers, are desirous of obtaining a few persons to board with them for the Winter, or would take the charge, education and otherwise, of a widower's family. House contains gas and furnace; a good stable on the premises. Terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 2,641 New-York Post-office.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN FOR THE WINTER.—A few persons can obtain board with delightful rooms, in Broadway, second door above the Monument. A competent instructress will attend to the education of children, if desired. Apply as above, or at No. 334 Broadway, cor. Worth-st., 3d story, New-York.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or dépôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."
INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!
PURIFY YOUR BREATH!
STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!
SPALDING'S
THROAT CONFECTIONS,
ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.
GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜
is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, AUG. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;

A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;

An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;

A State Treasurer, in the place of Philip Dorsheimer;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;

A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;

A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;

A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;

A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;

Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;

Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;

Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved,* (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.
JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.
HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,
Price of Single Boxes.

No.		Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1861.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The stillness of the Sabbath was not broken yesterday along the National lines across the Potomac. Even the usual picket-firing seems to have been dispensed with for one day.

We are still without any certain knowledge of the result of the battle at Lexington, Mo., and have no method of knowing positively whether the reinforcements destined for the relief of Col. MULLIGAN, reached the place in time to be of service. A report reaches us by way of Quincy, Ill., that Col. MULLIGAN was forced to surrender on Friday evening, but it is discredited at head-quarters in St. Louis. We have, however, an account of the recent battle at Blue Mills Landing, brief mention of which was made yesterday. Lieut.-Col. SCOTT, with 570 men of the Third Iowa Regiment, on the 17th inst., fell in with the rebels who recently evacuated St. Joseph's, 4,500 strong, and occupying a strong position. He immediately gave them battle, notwithstanding the disparity of forces, and continued the action an hour, when he withdrew his men to await the arrival of Col. SMITH, who was known to be on the way with 1,400 men. When Col. SMITH arrived it was too dark to renew the attack, and when daylight came (as was the case recently in Western Virginia) it was found that the rebels had crossed the river under cover of the darkness. The National loss was 5 killed, 84 wounded, and 6 missing. The loss of the rebels is unknown. Gov. GAMBLE has issued a proclamation calling the State Convention to meet again on the 10th of October.

Telegraphic communication having been cut off below Louisville, we have no intelligence from below that point, and, consequently, have no knowledge of the movements of the rebel forces which have invaded the State from Tennessee. The National troops, however, are rapidly getting in a condition to be ready for any emergency. Accessions to their numbers from the North are constantly arriving, and are received by the people of Kentucky with an enthusiasm which sufficiently proves that they are welcome. The Forty-ninth Ohio Regiment arrived in Louisville yesterday morning, and was received by Gen. ANDERSON with a brief speech.

Secretary SEWARD has issued another circular of instructions to the United States Marshals and District-Attorneys, regarding the provisions of the Confiscation acts, giving such explanations as have been found necessary to prevent improper seizures. After grouping in convenient form the provisions referred to with the instructions for their proper execution, he sums up with the conclusion that no property is confiscated or subjected to forfeiture except such as is in transit or prepared for transit to or from insurrectionary States, or used for the promotion of insurrection, and that real estate, bonds, promissory notes, moneys on deposit and the like, are not subject to seizure or confiscation, in the absence of evidence of such unlawful use.

In response to a petition which has been circulated in this City and elsewhere, asking for some action on the part of the Government in reference to the misrepresentations of Dr. RUSSELL, special correspondent of the London *Times*, the Secretary of State has written a letter, which we publish this morning, in which he declines to take any notice of Dr. RUSSELL's statements. He thinks that the enmity of one foreigner may safely be tolerated, when the Army of the Union is being augmented by thousands of others, just as intelligent, virtuous and respectable, who see in the success of our arms the only hope of humanity in all countries and in all ages.

A statement made by a young officer who has recently escaped from the rebel lines, and arrived in Washington, relative to the condition of the rebel army, differs somewhat from the accounts which have previously reached us. He is a native of Kentucky, and was appointed a Lieutenant in the National Army, but having occasion to go South, he was impressed into the rebel army; was at the Battle of Bull Run, and has been in the vicinity of Manassas ever since. He says that BEAUREGARD has under his command 185,000 men, who are well paid, well clothed and abundantly supplied with shoes and provisions. This statement may well be received with caution, as it is in direct conflict with testimony received through the Southern newspapers and from other sources.

Our dispatches from Fortress Monroe announce the arrival there, under a flag of truce, of Surgeons Powell, Harris, Le Boutellier, Goodenough, Connolly, McLetcher, Gray and Wilson, who were taken prisoners at Bull Run, and who have since remained in Richmond, taking care of the wounded National prisoners. They came from Norfolk under a flag of truce, and proceeded to Washington. They report that, until within two weeks, the number of National prisoners at Richmond has been about 1,200, but recently many of them have been sent South—to New-Orleans, Charleston and elsewhere. BEAUREGARD's head-quarters are at Fairfax Court-house, and those of JOHNSTON are supposed to be at Winchester. These surgeons confirm the accounts which have previously reached us, of the high prices of certain kinds of provisions; and gold, they say, commands a premium of fifteen per cent. The number of troops at Norfolk they estimate at four thousand.

By the steamship *Saxonia*, which passed Cape Race yesterday morning, we receive advices from Europe to the 11th inst., three days later than by the *Europa*. The outcry of the better portion of the English Press against the policy of sending troops to Canada, had had the effect of causing the Government to suspend the arrangements made for forwarding them, for the present. Instead, there was some talk of sending a combined Anglo French naval and military expedition against Mexico, to obtain redress for alleged injuries to British and French interests. This expedition, it was anticipated, would receive the countenance and aid of Spain. Another rumor prevails that GARIBALDI, through the United States Minister at Brussels, has received an attractive offer of a command in the American Army, and that he had accepted it under certain reservations. GARIBALDI was in Naples with the King VICTOR EMMANUEL on the occasion of the National *fête*, and they were both received with enthusiasm. Fresh disturbances had taken place in Poland, in [illegible], in which the military used much violence against the populace, and many persons were arrested. No change had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market. An advance in Breadstuffs is noted, but Provisions continued heavy. Consols on the 10th, settlement day, closed at 93¼@93½ for money. Much confusion attended the settlement, and light operators were forced to suspend.

The Government Stocks closed firm on Saturday, sales of 6 per cents. of 1881 at 91 per cent.; Missouri's 43½; New-York Central 73½@¾ per cent. A Bank delegation on a visit to the Secretary of the Treasury, returned home early yesterday morning, with the most satisfactory accounts of the condition and management of the Government finances, and bringing with them $2,000,000 of the new 7.30 per cent. Treasury Bonds, which will be ready for distribution to new applicants at the Sub-Treasury office this forenoon, the names being left blank in the body of the Bonds to be filled up as wanted.

From the Times of Yesterday.

Our dispatches from Washington indicate a very dull time there, yesterday, in the military way—the only item worth mentioning being the killing of three or four of our pickets by the rebels, near the Chain Bridge. They belonged to the Second Michigan Regiment. Last night, at dusk, Gen. McCLELLAN went over the river into Virginia, but his visit was probably only one of observation. It is expected that he will soon have added to his Staff the Count DE PARIS and the Duc DE CHARTRES, whose military services have been tendered to the Government and accepted. Major BUSENWEIN, late Aid-de-Camp to GARIBALDI, has also been commissioned. No definite action with regard to the case of Gen. FREMONT has yet been taken by the Government.

Our advices from Missouri continue to be of the highest importance. Although we are still without definite knowledge of the result of the second day's fighting at Lexington, and have no positive intelligence that the reinforcements sent to the aid of Col. MULLIGAN, reached their destination in time to be of service in repelling the attacks of PRICE, sufficient has reached us to indicate with tolerable certainty that the National troops were able to hold out against the rebels until the reinforcements arrived. Indeed, a dispatch from Jefferson City states that Gen. LANE had succeeded in forming a junction with Col. MULLIGAN with 4,000 men; and that a body of men from St. Joseph had likewise joined him, while a considerable number were on the way from Jefferson City. The force with which Col. MULLIGAN repelled the attacks of the immense body of rebels brought against him—estimated at thirty thousand—is believed to have been but about thirty-five hundred, consisting of his own brigade, numbering nine hundred; Col. MARSHALL's Illinois Cavalry, six hundred; a Kansas Regiment; five hundred mounted Home Guards, and five hundred on foot, with only three 6-pounders, one howitzer and two mortars. It was believed, at last accounts, that PRICE would undoubtedly be surrounded and cut off by the National reinforcements, and our next advices may report his entire defeat. Another fight is reported as having taken place at Blue Mills Landing, in which a body of rebels were overtaken and attacked as they were crossing the river. Their loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was about two hundred, while that of the National troops was fifty killed and twenty-five wounded.

The War Department is in the receipt of intelligence that Gen. REYNOLDS, in command of that portion of Gen. ROSECRANS' Army stationed at the Cheat Mountain, has driven the rebels under LEE from their various positions, killing nearly a hundred of them. The Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, commanded by Col. KIDWELL, was twice surrounded, but succeeded each time in repulsing the enemy, with great gallantry and small loss. The date of this action is not given, but it was probably about the 18th inst.

It was rumored yesterday in Louisville, that BUCKNER, the rebel leader, had advanced with his forces on Elizabethtown, but no confirmation of the rumor has yet reached us. BUCKNER has issued a proclamation, dated the 18th inst., addressed to the people of Kentucky, in which he accuses the Legislature of having been faithless to the will of the people, and sets himself up as the deliverer of the State, in the usual style of rebel bombast. In striking contrast with this document is the proclamation of Gen. ANDERSON, which we publish, in connection with that of BUCKNER, this morning. He announces his assumption of the command of the Department at the request of the Legislature; denounces the invasion of the State by the rebel troops; declares that the invaders must be expelled, and calls upon Kentuckians to drop all distinctions of opinion and rally around the flag which has shielded them so long.

The latest intelligence from the Upper Potomac represents matters in about the same condition as before reported. Occasional skirmishes take place between scouting parties and pickets, in which the casualties are few. An encampment of the rebels was recently shelled by the Second Rhode Island Battery, stationed near the mouth of the Seneca Creek, and it is thought that several of them were killed. They made no response, probably for the want of artillery. On Wednesday morning last, it was discovered by the pickets near Conrad's Ferry that the rebels, during the night, had commenced and partially constructed an intrenchment about five hundred feet from the shore on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Thirty or forty rounds were fired at the works by one of our light batteries with Gen. STONE's command, after which nothing was seen of the rebels, and very little of their works. Our dispatches give no indication of the strength of the rebel forces on the other side of the river.

Late intelligence from Richmond indicates that the rebels are becoming discouraged, and specially disaffected towards their new Government—so much so that the discouragement and disaffection find vent in open grumbling. The Richmond *Whig* of the 12th inst., received from the hands of a refugee by the Baltimore *American*, contains a remarkable letter, not originally intended for publication, which, from the initials signed to it, is believed to have been written by FRANKLIN MINER, of Albemarle County. The editor of the *Whig* indorses the writer as among the first in position and intellect in the county. Whoever he is, he denounces the rebel Government in good set terms, declaring it rotten in the head; that DAVIS ought to be "spiked up where men can see him;" that WALKER ought to be turned out, and somebody put in his place "with sense enough to attend the duties of it;" that the whole concern, in fact, "is rotten, and stinks!" And the soldiers, he says, are treated like dogs and hogs, with not half enough to eat, and with a likelihood that they will not have half enough to wear. Southern news which we receive from other sources confirm the statements made in this letter relative to the bad state of affairs among the rebels, and especially in their Army. A wholesale panic appears to have spread throughout the South within the past week, induced principally by the preparations of the Government to seize certain important points on the Southern coast. The troops gathered between Richmond and Washington are fast losing confidence in their leaders, and it is believed that thousands of them only await the opportunity to surrender themselves as prisoners of war, so that they may at least obtain enough to eat.

* * *

MEXICO, FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—England and France have apparently determined to exchange diplomatic intercourse with Mexico for intercourse of a more decided character. A conjoint naval expedition, we are now told, is to leave at once for Vera Cruz, where it will demand a compliance with all the conventions which the newly installed Liberal Government has been obliged to postpone; and as compliance is as impossible as the payment of the British national debt, it is safe to anticipate the seizure if not the destruction of Vera Cruz, and perhaps an armed occupation of the Republic.

We know nothing of the policy this Government has settled with respect to Mexico. The direction taken by Mr. CORWIN's negotiations, the character and drift of the treaties which are understood to have been arranged, and the courageous stand the Minister has taken in opposition to the pretensions and demands of the European residents, appear to indicate a purpose to establish a positive American policy in our intercourse with Mexico, and to set some barrier to foreign aggression. If this inference be warranted, too much energy cannot be thrown into the movements necessary to realize it. It is of paramount importance that safe and frequent communication be opened with Mr. CORWIN, independently of a British line of mail steamers; that a fleet of observation be rendezvoused at Vera Cruz; and that such assurances be conveyed to the JUAREZ Government, and if necessary sanctioned by a solemn treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, as shall strengthen it to resist the untimely and unfriendly pressure of the European Powers, and leave it an opportunity to regather its energies, and reëstablish those industries which shall restore it to solvency, and the due fulfillment of all its obligations. Unless we care to see England threatening our Southern frontier, as she now threatens us from the North, we clearly owe these duties to ourselves as well as to Mexico.

The Issue Decided by Kentucky.

The turn that matters have taken in Kentucky promises to give the Confederate rebellion a most disastrous blow. Gen. POLK invaded Kentucky, and occupied two strong posts, under "a military necessity," as he explained the movement to the Executive of the State. He is now warned out of the State by the representatives of the people, and, to make the warning efficient, the military power of Kentucky is called out and placed under competent command, with directions to expel the rebel General and his hordes if they refuse to go. There is no ambiguity in the issue thus presented. Kentucky does not ask the National Government to send an Army to drive out her invaders. She proposes to do that duty promptly through her own soldiers, without the intervention of red tape. And Bishop POLK will be obliged to leave Kentucky for the same reason that brought him in—military necessity.

We published yesterday Gen. ANDERSON's appeal to Kentuckians to rally to his standard, and vindicate the honor of the State that the Confederate General had so ruthlessly trampled upon. Our advices are of the most cheering nature as to the response that will be made. A feeling of indignation akin to high passion has full possession of the loyal people of Kentucky, and their fingers burn to be handling the apostate war prelate, POLK. That the puissant Bishop got a far heavier contract than he bargained for when he brought the warlike State of Kentucky about his ears, no man can be more truly conscious now than himself.

Kentucky has denounced the rebel Government, and called on a loyal General of the United States Army to lead her troops against the common foe. This movement carries war down into the heart of the Confederate territory. It bears the National flag directly into East Tennessee, where legions are eager to be under its folds. It assails Virginia in the rear. It leads an attacking column to the gates of Memphis; and so will advance the supremacy of the Union so far south of Cairo. It was fright for Memphis that led Gen. POLK to seize Columbus and Hickman. It will be the actual peril of Memphis that will very soon compel him to evacuate these points, and fall back to the citadel he would defend.

No doubt the rebel leaders of Tennessee felt themselves able to paralyse Kentucky whenever it might be thought necessary. They have kept many thousand troops under arms on her borders for months, to be prepared for any such emergency. But they expected to cajole the State into treason, and forbore too long to seize the capital points. And now, when from "a military necessity" the fatal movement is made, Kentucky is found united against rebellion and ready to repel invasions. It is a surprise to the rebels; and their leaders repeat, with an anxiety that is painfully real, in every publication they make, that they are ready and willing to withdraw from Kentucky, if the "National troops" shall at the same time be ordered out of Kentucky. But it is "too late." Kentucky declines all such bargains, and proclaims to the invading rebel armies that they must retire without conditions, or go out at the cannon's mouth.

Tennessee has poor prospects now for a quiet soil. Kentucky exceeds her in population; and no one has ever supposed Kentuckians to be lacking in martial spirit or in prowess. Tennessee has already exhausted her resources in sending her most enthusiastic regiments to swell the ranks of BEAUREGARD's Army on the Potomac. Kentucky is fresh and full of fighting-men. Her fighting Secessionists have long since gone off and joined JEFF. DAVIS; her Union soldiers remain at home and are eager for the present fray. The odds are against Tennessee, therefore, at the present juncture, in the matter of fighting material.

But the odds are equally great or greater, in other respects. Kentucky has good credit, and can get all the money she needs. She has the National Government at her back, to pay her troops for defending her soil. She has the workshops and the armories of the Union from which to get the best arms and equipments to go to war with. And she has the great States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio right at her door, to send all the aid of men that the vicissitudes of war may require. Kentucky can go to war with boldness and confidence, and can do more immediate damage to the Secession cause than twice the military force of Tennessee could repair. Upon the whole, the aspect given to the Union cause by the course of Kentucky is most cheering, and will do as much to dishearten and demoralize the Confederate rebellion as any event of the war.

Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, who is made Commander of the State troops of Kentucky, in coöperation with Gen. ANDERSON, is a son of Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel of a Kentucky regiment in the Mexican war, was Aid of Gen. TAYLOR at the battle of Buena Vista, and gave the celebrated reply to SANTA ANNA when that chieftain demanded a surrender, "Gen. TAYLOR never surrenders." Col. CRITTENDEN was Consul at Liverpool under TAYLOR and FILLMORE, was elected General recently of the Kentucky State Guards, and is now appointed the chief military commandant of the State.

* * *

OUR FOREIGN ALLIES.—The young Count of Paris, who is the head of the Orleans branch of the Bourbons, has entered the service of the Government. A member of the elder branch, known as Old Bourbon, has been doing active duty in the ranks of the insurgents from the beginning of the war, and has the credit, it is not known how justly, of having secured the victory of Bull Run, not only by animating the courage of the rebels, but by picking off several important officers of the National Army during the engagement. If the Count of Paris proves as efficient, our success will be largely owing to his abilities.

Favorable Condition of the National Finances.

The negotiation of the first installment of the great National Loan, renders Mr. CHASE's *rôle* for the future a very easy one. Being entirely relieved of all anxiety about raising money, his whole attention can now be given to its economical expenditure. The negotiation was a crowning success in more ways than one. It completely established confidence in the Government; rendered it respectable at home and abroad; gave full assurance of the defeat of the rebellion, and was the first important step toward a renewed commercial activity. With a strong Government, all the interests of society take care of themselves. Individuals can embark in full confidence upon their customary enterprises. All our flagging industries, consequently, have been again set in motion. Fortunately, that devoted to agriculture has been amply rewarded by abundant crops, and by an active foreign, as well as domestic, demand. A foundation is thus laid for manufactures and commerce, both of which are beginning to assume something like their former activity. We have daily intelligence of resumption of work in the great manufacturing districts, helped to a considerable extent by Government orders. The volume of trade is at present much less than in former years, as the most rigid economy is being everywhere practiced; but everything is fast getting into a healthy condition.

We have already reached a point from which every change must be development and improvement. We long ago discounted on the effects of the civil war. We have lost the trade of the rebel States, and are moving forward with that of the loyal States alone. Its loss has not impaired, apparently, in the least, the financial strength of the Government, nor to any very great extent, that of the nation. It was no small advantage to pass through the ordeal forced upon us, and to demonstrate by experience what could be reasonably inferred, but which for a time was very difficult for the public to believe, that we could maintain the vigor of Government and our material prosperity in the very height of a civil war.

The prospect at home is not only more encouraging, but advices from abroad assure us that we shall have for the coming year an active demand for our grain crops. This is most important, should cotton not go forward. Our exports of breadstuffs for the present year will exceed $100,000,000 in value; those for the next bid fair to be still greater. These, with our other exports, will probably keep exchange in our favor, should there not be a single cotton-bill offer. We shall export through Northern ports the tobacco of Kentucky and Missouri, which States produce an important portion of the whole crop. Cotton is the only thing which may entirely fail us, but the chances are ten to one that the embargo on a considerable portion of the crop will be unlocked by the progress of our arms, before three months are over. If not, we can see our way clear, with low rates for money, with Government abundantly supplied, and with a steady improvement in all the departments of business. If in the next six months we should send the cotton crop forward, we shall witness an activity and expansion of which our previous experience can probably furnish no parallel.

An Early Advance from the Potomac Probable.

While the policy of Gen. McCLELLAN was very properly a defensive one till he had repaired the Bull Run disaster, and put his Army in condition for operations in the open field, we cannot help believing that the time is not far distant in which he will resume the offensive. While he has been daily accumulating strength, the enemy has been constantly weakened, at least relatively, by his inability to carry on war upon anything like the scale assumed by the United States. The defeat of the rebels will be in their commissariat, by which they can neither be properly paid, nor fed, nor clothed; their great Army must, if Gen. McCLELLAN remains in his intrenchments, gradually fall to pieces and disappear. But we cannot afford to rest our cause entirely upon negative action. We have the disgrace of a defeat to efface, while we must make an adequate display of our power. The success of our Army must not only be up to the nation's expectation, but to a nation's dignity, and to the magnitude of the crisis. Such, we are confident, is the feeling of the Army at Washington, and and of the Administration, and we consequently anticipate an early advance from the Potomac. Gen. McCLELLAN has been successful in his efforts to create any army complete in any department, infantry, artillery, and cavalry. He has brought it to such a state of perfection, that he probably will not long hesitate to encounter the rebels on their own ground. We believe that not many days will elapse before we shall see a grand advance of all our forces, and if the rebels oppose, a great battle.

It has undoubtedly been in anticipation of such an advance that an expedition has already sailed from Fortress Monroe, to deal another blow upon the Southern sea-coast. A much more important point than Hatteras will be assailed, and if with success, which we have a right to anticipate, we think we shall witness a stampede from the rebel Army in Virginia that will make a speedy end of it, whether Gen. McCLELLAN moves or not. Should we succeed in capturing a leading Southern seaport, not a soldier from its State would remain forty-eight hours thereafter upon the soil of Virginia. We presume that there is to be a concert between the naval expedition and Gen. McCLELLAN's advance. The former is not only to turn the flank of the rebels, but to recall them for the defence of their own homes, instead of attempting to stay the tide of battle in a far distant region. Such is clearly our strategy for the future. It is one we can carry out in open day, and without any effectual resistance. We have the sea at command, which is worth more to us in the contest than 100,000 trained veterans would be to the rebels.

They have in their frenzy hardly considered the effect of an attack by sea as well as by land. When this is fully understood, we shall be enabled to fight the rebel States singly, instead of collectively, and shall in this way be always enabled to present an overwhelming force at any point.

We think we can assume, without any risk of being mistaken, an early advance from all our lines, and a success which will speedily make up for our apparent tardiness, which was only the result of preparations necessary to assail and overwhelm the enemy at a half a dozen different points, at the same moment.

Popular Ways and Means.

Whether the money necessary to carry on the war will be raised admits now of no dispute. The demonstrations of the readiness and promptitude with which the National loan is taken has settled that matter, and the only question open to discussion relates to the ability of the nation to meet the interest upon and finally extinguish the large National debt which, under the pressure of an imperious necessity, is being contracted. It would seem to be a sufficient answer to those who doubt on this subject to point to the fact that the loan which constitutes this debt is made from and advanced by the American people themselves; and if they have the ability to advance, in a crisis like the present, the amount of principal necessary to carry on the war, it would seem to a logical sequence, that they would be able to meet the interest as it accrues, and to pay the principal at the times fixed for its liquidation.

The census statistics of 1860 show that the assessed value of the taxable property of the loyal States, including Kentucky and Missouri, exceeds twelve thousand millions of dollars. Assuming that the national debt will reach five hundred millions of dollars, and fixing the interest at seven per cent., the annual amount necessary to be raised to pay the interest will be $35,000,000. If, to meet this, all other sources should fail, and a resort to direct taxation become necessary, a levy of three mills on the dollar, or three-tenths of one per cent., only would be needed. Even this would leave an excess of a million of dollars. It will be remembered that the millions borrowed are advanced by our own people—that the debt will be due to them—that the interest is not to be an annual drain upon the country, but will be paid out and again expended at home. The stock will be so distributed, in the main, that the annual dividends will not lodge at once in the great reservoirs of wealth, but will go into circulation in aid of all the various branches of trade and commerce. It will be remembered that the money borrowed by the Government is paid out at home, to our own people. It goes to the farmer for the products of his farm—to the manufacturer for the products of his factory—to the mechanic in pay for his labor—to the soldier in compensation for his services, and to the thousands and tens of thousands of others connected with the movements of a vast Army. Hence there is no wealth withdrawn from the country; no great currents setting towards the coffers of foreign capitalists, on which the resources of the nation are drifting away. A source of increased ability to pay will be found in the results of the teachings of economy, inculcated by the lessons of the times. Foreign luxuries will be, in a measure, dispensed with. More acres will be cultivated. Labor will be more earnest in seeking employment, and industry more active in the occupation which it finds. Thus, if the war creates burdens, it furnishes the strength to bear them. If it creates a necessity for increased taxation, it furnishes the means and stimulates the economy necessary to meet it.

In relation to the income tax, it is at present impossible to say, with any degree of accuracy, what amount will be realized from that source, nor is it necessary for our present purpose. We are now speaking of the ability of the people to pay. The class upon which this form of taxation will fall heaviest is composed of those who are employed at salaries, and yet a moment's examination will show how lightly it will rest even on them. Salaries below $800 are not taxed at all, and from salaries larger than that, $800 are exempt. Assume that a clerk in a mercantile establishment receives a salary of $1,200 He pays three per cent. on $400—or $12. Three and a-half days' services pays it! The man who receives a salary of $2,500 will only be required to lay aside the earnings of seven and a quarter days to meet his tax. In England the income tax is about one shilling on the pound, or five per cent., nearly twice what it will be under our war levy,—and the people of England have not counted it a hardship nor found it difficult to pay.

Will the people of the loyal States be willing to pay the amount of taxation necessary to carry this war forward to a successful termination? The best answer to be given to this inquiry, will be found in the history of their action since the war begun. The Legislature of the State of New-York, at its last session, passed a law providing for the raising of $3,500,000 by taxation for war purposes, and not a murmur, of which we are aware, has been heard against it. All concede its necessity, and nobody objects to paying it. The Press everywhere commends it, and the people respond universally to the voice of the Press. What is thus true of New-York, is equally true of the other loyal States. Some of them have gone far beyond New-York in proportion to their wealth, but no complaint has been heard from their people. True, the imposition of these State taxes has been rendered unnecessary, by the assumption of the expenditures by the General Government. But, while that Government assumed to pay, it imposed a National tax of larger amount on the several States. Against the action of Congress on this subject there has been no murmur of remonstrance emanating from any loyal State. If any fault has been found, it has been that the amount was too small to meet the exigencies of the occasion. The people throughout the loyal States are entirely content to bear even a greater amount of taxation than has yet been imposed in defence of the Constitution. They are content, not only because they are patriotic, but because they comprehend the value of the Union in reference to the future of all the great business interests of the country; because they see in its overthrow the destruction of commercial values; the [illegible] of all property; the vast injury to trade and commerce; the melancholy effect upon the progress and civilization of the country, and the drying up of the fountains of its prosperity in the future, that would certainly follow. Hence they are both able and willing to bear all the burdens necessary to the saving of this great Republic from the wreck and ruin which would attend the triumph of the rebellion organized for its overthrow.

* * *

TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The British War-office, according to latest advices, has again suspended the shipment of troops to Canada. No reason is given for this new order. The probability, however, is, that the unanimous opposition offered to the measure by the Press, metropolitan and provincial, convinced the ministers of the unpopularity of the step, and of the likelihood that a majority might fail them when the subject should be brought forward by the Conservatives in Parliament; and they have wisely decided to escape the proper consequences of their mistake.

Why a single regiment was ever sent, remains as much a mystery as ever. If fears were entertained of American inroads into Canada, twice ten thousand men would be an inadequate force to defend a frontier so measureless and so easily approachable as that of Canada. If an invasion were intended, the strength of the British Army would have been demanded for the service. If the purpose was merely to restore the quota of troops which had been stationed in the province anterior to the Crimean war, nothing more than a regiment or two would have been sent; and not thrice that number proposed. The inference to which we are driven is, evidently, that the English Government, desirous to contribute in all ways not literally irreconcilable with the neutrality laws to the interest of the rebellion, conceived the idea of establishing a standing menace at the rear of the National movement, and so diverting in some measure the attention and the vigorous interest of the North from its immediate enemy. As the balance of the war account seemed in July to descend in favor of the South the dispatch of troops was hastened, and the number increased. But when it came to be understood that Bull Run had given victory to neither party, and that in weakness and irresolution the rebels had lost all the fruit of that field, and in helpless delay must speedily retire before the reconstructed Army of Government, the expediency of withdrawing the offensive demonstration in Canada became apparent; and thus the additional regiments were detained. There is no other reasonable theory to enlighten the business. Dislike of American institutions prompted all manner of obscurely insulting measures; fear of an opposition at home which should drag those measures to light, and show what hazards they involved to the peace and industrial prosperity of England, merely to gratify aristocratic jealousies, were the two conflicting principles which have regulated the entire matter. The latter of the two has happily prevailed.

A SOUTH-SIDE VIEW.—Among our Washington reports is one of a young officer, who, having escaped from the lines of BEAUREGARD, had a story to tell in confidence to the Secretary of War. The story is all delightfully rose-colored on the rebel side. It gives to the insurgent leader, at or near Manassas, a force of 185,000 men; men armed with the most perfect weapons; clad with the amplest garments; shod with Cordovan, and sheltered beneath the stoutest canvas. Of sickness, disaffection and want, the witness has nothing to testify. All is comfort and satisfaction. The report has proved so grateful to the War Department, that the maker has at once received a commission in the National Army.

The grossly incredible character of these representations it is hardly necessary to point out. We have too certain knowledge, based upon the revelations of the Southern Press and the published discussions of the rebel Congress, that such is by no means the condition of BEAUREGARD's Army. If, when the resignation of Mr. WALKER, the rebel Secretary of War, was insisted upon because he had left the Quartermaster's Department neglected, until nakedness and starvation were universal in the camp, the accused official had been able to point to such a representation as this to refute the charge, we may rest assured he would not have lost so capital a justification. The defence, on the contrary, consisted in alleging the actual impossibility of obtaining the very articles which we are now told exist in such prodigal abundance. The camp correspondence and editorial remarks all frankly concede the absolute want of shoes, and the almost absolute want of clothing and blankets among the soldiers, and refer to the food as almost insufficient to support life, and as producing a very great amount of sickness. This is unquestionably the real condition of things. And while, in all our military arrangements, it will be prudent to act on assumptions most favorable to the enemy's strength, it may be well to keep an eye upon fugitives of such doubtful veracity. The probable period of this person's return to the lines of Manassas is not determined.

* * *

A REPRESENTATIVE MAN.—The delusion cherished by the Southern leaders that Mr. CALEB CUSHING, and that portion of the Northern Democracy which he represents, sympathized with their treason, or would withhold their aid from the Government in crushing it, will be rudely dispelled when the report of his late speeches shall reach them. They will then find that they have no party at the North; that they must encounter the hazards and fight the battles their madness has rendered inevitable, alone; that those whom in their folly they counted upon as friends are among the sternest enemies of their treason; and that those upon whom they reckoned to embarrass the action of the Government in its struggles to maintain its supremacy and vindicate its authority, are among its firmest and most earnest supporters. Instead of finding Mr. CUSHING and his followers in opposition to the war in defence of the Union, they are among the foremost of those who demand that it shall be carried on with all the vigor of which the nation is capable, without prating of peace until revolt has laid down its arms and the Union is reëstablished in its length and breadth.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE SAXONIA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Transportation of Troops to Canada Stopped.

EUROPEAN DESIGNS AGAINST MEXICO.

A Combined English, French and Spanish Expedition.

FRESH DISTURBANCES IN POLAND.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Sept. 21.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg *via* Southampton 11th inst., passed Cape Race at 6 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. She was intercepted by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained, which is three days later than that by the *Europa* at Halifax.

The *Saxonia* left Southampton at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and experienced strong head winds on the passage.

The *Saxonia* has 300 passengers and £26,000 in specie. She reports: Passed steamer *Bremen* on the evening of the 11th inst., for Bremen *via* Southampton.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 10th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The policy of sending reinforcements to Canada was questioned, and the arrangements for doing so had been suspended for the present.

The *Times'* City Article says that it is expected that a combined Anglo-French naval and military expedition will be organized to obtain redress for the indignities inflicted on British and French interests in Mexico. Spain is earnestly desirous of an adjustment that may end the prevailing horrors there, and foreign intervention is prayed for by the whole Mexican population. It is assumed that the Federal Cabinet at Washington will cordially coöperate, that it may permanently conciliate all rational claims without further delay.

The end of the settlement of the Consols account on the 10th inst., was attended with much confusion. Eight operators, in all, were compelled to suspend, in one case for £25,000.

Consols closed buoyant on the 10th inst., at 93¼ to 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜@93½ for October 10.

The applications at the Bank for discount were moderate.

Five hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds in gold have been sent into the Bank since the last return.

Erie Shares were lower.

In the London markets Sugar was flat; Coffee firm, and Tallow quiet.

FRANCE.

The *Pays* announces that an increase in the artillery marine will shortly take place.

The *Patrie* says that all the Powers, without exception, acknowledge the truth of the allegations made by the Roman Government, in protesting against Baron RICASOLI'S assertions.

The *Constitutionnel* says that the mission of the French authorities in the Papal States is to make the integrity of the Holy See respected, and maintain its neutrality by barring the frontier to the passage of any armed band.

The Rentes were heavy, at 68f. 95c.

SPAIN.

Spain, in conjunction with England and France, will intervene in the affairs of Mexico, by sending troops to Mexico from Cuba.

ITALY.

The National *Fête* at Naples passed off splendidly. The King and GARIBALDI were loudly cheered.

The *Journal of Rome* officially declares that the passage in Baron RICASOLI'S note relative to Rome is calumnious, and that it would be unworthy of the dignity of the Holy See to make a reply to it. The *Journal*, at the same time, demonstrates the falsity of the assertion contained therein.

Gen. GUYON has ordered that any invasion by the Piedmontese of localities occupied by the French shall be repulsed by force.

At a meeting of the Theologians at Palermo a resolution was adopted, declaring the temporal power of the Pope incompatible with, and contrary to, the mission of the Catholic Church.

It was rumored that the Minister of the United States at Brussels had addressed a proposal to GARIBALDI, to take an important command in the National Army; and it was also rumored that GARIBALDI had accepted the offer, under certain reservations.

The Emperor of Brazil has recognized the Kingdom of Italy.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had received a deputation from the Lower House of Reichsrath, who bore an address to him. He thanked them for the loyal manifestation of their sentiments.

The elections to the Diet in the Orlea District had resulted in favor of the Government.

TURKEY.

The Montenegrins had evacuated Vanina, and were accompanied by fifty Christian families.

Fresh detachments of Turkish troops had arrived at Leniari.

MOHAMED PASHA, with a considerable force, had marched against REALIS and FRESOQUE, in Herzgwinia.

The Montenegrins were forwarding guns to Grahowo.

All the Montenegrin Chiefs had held a meeting in regard to the movements of the troops.

It was thought that the Turkish troops had crossed the Montenegrin frontier.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The Territory of Jager was ceded to the British Crown on the 5th of August. The King had signed a treaty of commerce with the English, and the French had been negotiating with the King at Badaboo.

Trade on the Gold Coast was dull.

POLAND.

Fresh disturbances took place at Akaliech, on the Emperor's Anniversary *fête*, and the military used much violence against the populace. Many persons were arrested. A deputation of citizens had left for Warsaw.

Commercial News by the Saxonia.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 11.

COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday reached 20,000 bales, 10,000 of which were to speculators and exporters. The market is less animated than last week, but prices are firmly maintained at the advance then noted.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market is very dull and prices declining.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour not reported. Wheat firm, at an advance of 2d.@3d. Corn quiet, but all qualities advanced to a trifling extent; mixed 31s. 6d.@32s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef has a downward tendency. Pork easier. Bacon very dull. Lard firmer. Tallow steady.

PRODUCE.—Ashes firm; Pots 31s.; Pearls 33s. Sugar steady. Rice firm and unchanged. Coffee inactive. Resin buoyant; Common 10s. 9d.@11s. Spirits Turpentine firm but inactive.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FAIR.—With the abundance of leisure at command by so many in the community, a County Fair will furnish relief to the monotony of political and military affairs. The Agricultural Society of Westchester County holds its annual exhibition at Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad, some half-hour distant from the city, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The grounds are well located and well arranged, near the dépôt—and about the same distance from Hunt's Bridge, on the Harlem Road—affording ready access from all directions. A spacious track has been graded

tion. Secretary S[illegible], with other distinguished stock, will be on the ground.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Robert G. Scott, Late Consul at Rio de Janeiro, a Defaulter—The Arlington Estate, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

The correspondence of the Fifth Auditor's Office shows that that eminent scion of the Virginia aristocracy, ROBERT G. SCOTT, late Consul to Rio Janeiro, has not been drawn into the whirlpool of secession by following the bent of a purely disinterested and speculative mind. Weightier considerations were thrown into the scale against the Union—a potent metalic substance was interposed to the prejudice of the legitimate play of the needle of thought, and the result is seen in its warping round to the Southern pole. His successor, Mr. PARSONS, writes, under date of August 8, that Mr. SCOTT had refused to deliver to him the funds in his hands, "for the relief of destitute seamen," which amounted to $897. SCOTT attempts to apologize for this embezzlement, on the ground that the Department had suspended the settlement of his accounts, and he writes the gratifying assurance that *when* he comes to Washington, he will settle with the Government for the amount. In the meantime he leaves the destitute seamen to the cold charities of the world, or to the generous efforts of his successor, stripped of funds. It is stated by Mr. PARSONS that SCOTT made a clean sweep, leaving not a cent behind him; and there can be no doubt that he would have taken $8,000 with as little scruple as $800. The present Consul has requested the Government to forward an equivalent for the sum abstracted as soon as possible, in order to meet the wants of the unfortunate sailors.

It may be hoped that this is the last time a Virginia traitor belonging to the first families will have an opportunity to defraud the Treasury. It is of course very genteel and respectable to be robbed by rogues of unquestionable escutcheon, and to have the pockets of Uncle Sam manipulated by fingers whose graceful taper bespeaks gentle blood, but the inconvenience, to the apprehension of vulgar minds, outweighs the honor, and on the whole, we beg to be excused.

The effect of this petty larceny upon the future career of Mr. SCOTT may well be doubted. FLOYD stole some six or eight millions in money, and untold supplies of warlike munitions, which secured to him the honor of a General's commission; and if SCOTT had stolen eight hundred thousand even, he might have claimed honorable recognition among the traitor chivalry; but to run off with the pitiful sum of eight hundred may cause disgust and contempt, and thus do the man a positive injury, when, in fact, he did the best he could. Extra BILLY SMITH'S son, who had some post in California, with more spirit, boasted that he did not steal the Government funds in his hands because the amount was too insignificant to deserve his attention. In view of the brilliant achievements of FLOYD, he could not think of stooping to the paltry sum of a few hundred dollars. That fellow is destined to rise in the world, unless the fabric reared by fraud and perjury shall spoil him of his destiny by toppling down over his head.

The public was informed, at the opening of the war, that the Commanding-General, or perhaps Gen. MCDOWELL, was studiously careful of preserving Arlington House, and the extensive grounds around it, from injury. Other residences and estates might be profaned by cutting down the trees, or hedging in the grounds with intrenchments, or converting the house into quarters for common soldiers, but this sacred precinct, the property of the rebel General LEE, was to be left untouched and untarnished. Even to this hour, this studious respect is paid to Arlington, and looking from the Capitol at the long line of fortifications on the other side of the river, the only gap to be seen in them is presented in the extensive Arlington estate. The noble forest which crowns the hill, and extends for a mile or more to the north and south, and the beautiful lawns and parks in the foreground, seem to be untouched by the rude hand of war. I confess I don't see any necessity for this religious respect which seems to be paid to the rebel General; but I cannot doubt that the rear of Arlington is defended by fortifications sufficiently strong to make up for the absence of anything of the kind on the crown of the hill where the house sits. The hill gently slopes off in rear of the house, and is covered with forest for nearly a mile, without interruption; but good smooth carriage ways—more than one, I believe—penetrate the woods, and there can be little doubt that they are defended by intrenchments. It would spoil the landscape, doubtless, to cut down the forest, and impair the value of the property; but I will not question that there are weightier reasons than these, not apparent to civilians, to explain the singular fact that no fortifications are to be seen frowning defiance to the rebels from the most elevated section of Arlington Heights.

The owner of Arlington is remotely connected by marriage with the Father of his country—that is to say, he married the daughter of Mr. CUSTIS, who was the grandson of Mrs. WASHINGTON, but his family have no blood of WASHINGTON in their veins. If they were descended in the direct line, however, it would be no extenuation of treason, and the august person, whose career was a long aspiration of patriotism, would be the last to desire to see any respect or deference paid to his degenerate family, who are conspiring to undo the work of his lifetime. Of all men, they were bound by the holiest ties to stand by the Union, and of all traitors, they are most guilty who claim affinity with WASHINGTON. He left no children, and the country will despise the degenerate parasites which cling to his house but to bring upon it dishonor and ruin. OBSERVER.

AMUSEMENTS.

The feats of the prestidigitator, at the Academy of Music, and the graceful genialities of Mrs. JOHN WOOD, at the Winter-Garden, have brought the past week to a very successful termination. In Broadway and in Fourteenth-street there have been overflowing audiences. Mr. HERMANN has introduced several new tricks with great success, and Mrs. JOHN WOOD, not to be outdone, has interpolated two or three new comic songs—singing them with that heartiness of manner for which she is so remarkable. The burlesque of "Cinderella," as now played, is one of the prettiest pieces that has ever been seen on a New-York stage. The scenery is extremely beautiful, and the *tableaux* are conceived with a true eye to artistic effect of color.

Mr. HERMANN has been compelled to reserve seats for the more eager and extravagant of his admirers. The parquet and a portion of the balcony stalls have been set apart for those who choose to pay a premium for going late, but the bulk of the house is, as heretofore, free to the customer of fifty cents. Up-stairs, where the gods rejoice in their high estate, the price of admission has been reduced to twenty-five cents—a sum which will enable the poorest man to witness the extraordinary skill of the polysyllabic conjuror.

Miss LAURA KEENE will open her handsome establishment to-night. The piece selected for the occasion is, as our readers are aware, the "Seven Sons"—a continuation, we suppose, of the "Seven Sisters." Ample time, an abundance of money and a sufficiency of good taste, have been expended on the scenic and saltatorial effects of this burletta. It is to be hoped, for Miss KEENE'S sake, that it will be successful.

Mr. WALLACK announces that his handsome establishment will be ready for the reception of the pub[illegible] Mr. TOM TAYLOR, and has never been played in this country.

Albeit the weather was gloomy and threatening on Saturday, there was a large and brilliant assemblage in the Central Park to hear the music. Of the varied entertainments the week affords us, there are none more pleasant than those supplied by Mr. DODWORTH. It is to be hoped that these charming gatherings will be continued so long as the weather is propitious. Healthful breezes, smiling faces and agreeable music are not often to be had on such favorable terms.

Mr. ADAM TOUHAY, a pianist of whom report speaks so favorably, will give a concert, at Dodworth's Saloon, on Tuesday next, assisted by several artists of distinction. Mr. TOUHAY will perform WEBER'S Concertstück and SATTER'S extremely brilliant and difficult fantasia on "La Juive."

Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY brought his season to an end on Saturday evening last. It is his intention to make a short tour in the suburbs and provinces, commencing to-night at the Brooklyn Athenæum. Our friends in the sister city should not neglect this opportunity. After a few weeks' trip Mr. CHRISTY will return to his former quarters at Niblo's Saloon.

A great variety of entertainments are offered this week at Barnum's Museum. The hippopotamus has not yet withdrawn his attractive person from the establishment.

The Circus at Palace Garden continues to draw large audiences. Mr. NIXON has secured some of the best equestrians in the profession, and his programmes are in consequence all that can be desired.

The living whales at Jones' Wood continue to attract crowds of curious spectators. They are seen to great advantage in their new quarters.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE POLICE TO BE A MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—In accordance with a resolution of the Police Commissioners passed recently, the Police force is to be divided into four sections, and will be drilled in the manual of arms, that it may be able to act in a military capacity should disturbances occur in the City. Capt. CHARLES S. TURNBULL, late of the Seventeenth Precinct, has been appointed military instructor, and the men will be drilled with muskets three times a week, while the customary drillings will be suspended. The nine Precincts of Brooklyn, the detached force of that city, and the First, Second, Fourth, and Seventh Precincts of New-York, will be comprised in the First Division, under Inspector JOHN S. FOLK. The Twenty-seventh, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, and Ninth Precincts, the first and second Police Court Squads, the Steamboat and Railroad Squads, will comprise the Second Division, under Inspector LEONARD. The Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fifth Precincts, the third Police Court Squad, and the Broadway and Sanitary Squads, will comprise the Third Division, under Inspector CARPENTER. The Sixteenth, Twenty-ninth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twelfth Precincts, and fourth Police Court Squad, will comprise the Fourth Division, under Inspector GEORGE W. DILKS.

MORE OBSTRUCTIONS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD TRACK.—Last night, a patrolman of the Twenty-third Precinct, found several stones upon the Hudson River Railroad track, in such positions that any train coming in contact with them would have been thrown off into the river. Following the track, he found that the obstructions had been placed at intervals from One Hundred and Second-street to One Hundred and Eighty-fourth-street, the miscreants having taken every precaution to prevent the failure of their purpose. Assistance was procured and the stones were removed before the down-express (due at 11 P. M.) arrived. Notice of the occurrence was sent to the Superintendent of the road, who dispatched flagmen to make a thorough examination of the track for several miles beyond where the obstructions were found, before the out-going trains left the dépôt. Not more than a week since an attempt was made to throw the express train off at One Hundred and Ninth-street, by fastening a log of wood across the rails, but it was discovered in time to prevent a disaster. The authors of the villainy are not suspected.

RELEASED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.—MARCUS CICERO STANLEY was released from confinement at Fort Lafayette, on Saturday morning last, the Government not being able to substantiate the charge of treason which had been made against him. During his imprisonment, Mr. STANLEY refused to hold any intercourse with the Secessionists, first having told them that he was a Unionist who had been misrepresented to the National authorities. After Mr. MCMASTERS was sent to the fort, he told the prisoners that STANLEY was a spy, in the employment of Government, and that all the remarks made in his presence would certainly be reported. This misrepresention did not add in the slightest degree to the pleasantness of his sojourn. STANLEY believes that the charge against his loyalty was made by some of his personal enemies, who took that method of gratifying their malice.

FORTUNATE DISCOVERY OF A FORGER.—JAMES DEMPSEY, a man of gentlemanly appearance, was arrested on Saturday by Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having forged the name of J. D. DE YOURCKE, an upholsterer in Sixth-avenue, to orders for goods. The prisoner, it is alleged, engaged a boy to present one of the forged orders at the store of SOLOMON & HART, Broadway, with whom Mr. DE YOURCKE had business relations, and the goods were furnished. His success led him to send immediately another order for more goods, but Mr. DE YOURCKE happened to be in the store when the boy came, and the matter having been brought to his attention, he disclaimed having written either of the orders. The boy was arrested, and he took the officer to DEMPSEY, in whose possession the first lot of goods were found. The prisoner was taken before Justice KELLY, who committed him for examination.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—Early yesterday morning an altercation took place at a porter-house in Forty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, between a laborer named JAMES GORMLEY, and JOHN HAGEN, residing at No. 163 West Forty-seventh-street. GORMLEY finally stabbed HAGEN four times with a knife, one of the wounds being in the region of the heart, and likely to cause death. Sergeant MURPHY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, arrested GORMLEY, and the knife was found in the street where the prisoner had thrown it. He was held, pending the result of the injuries he had inflicted.

SUCCESSFUL CONFIDENCE OPERATION.—A man, named BERNARD KELLY, was committed yesterday by Justice BRENNAN for examination upon a charge of having obtained by fraud $100 from Mr. JAMES HUGHES, of No. 135 Avenue D. HUGHES stated that KELLY came to him on the 3d inst., and said that he needed $100 with which to pay his employes, but it being after banking hours he could not get it. Under these circumstances HUGHES handed out the money, taking KELLY'S check upon one of the City Banks for the amount. Upon presenting it for payment, he was informed that KELLY had never been a depositor there.

THE UNION TICKET IN THE FIRST WARD.—The citizens of the First Ward assembled Saturday evening at the corner of Greenwich-street and the Battery, for the purpose of organizing to support the Union ticket headed by DANIEL S. DICKINSON. A large number of names were enrolled. Speeches abounding in patriotic sentiments were made by B. F. SAWYER and C. H. BRACKETT, and three times three cheers with a tiger were given for the Union, the Constitution and the speakers of the evening.

A SOLDIER FATALLY SHOT.—On Saturday afternoon, while Col. STEWART'S Elmira Regiment was forming into regimental line on the Battery, preparatory to marching for the boat which conveyed them to Jersey City, *en route* to Washington, JOHN S. NEWCOMB, of Rochester, a member of Company G., accidentally discharged his musket, and the ball struck the side of his head. He was at once taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died yesterday in consequence of the wound. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest upon the body.

SHOCKING DEATH.—PATRICK FITZGERALD, a native of Ireland, 32 years of age, fell out of a third-story window of the house No. 41 Worth-street, on Saturday night, striking upon his head. He was taken up insensible, and carried to the New-York Hospital, where he soon died. Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of death from injuries accidentally received was rendered.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—WILLIAM CONNOLLY, a laborer, employed on board the ship *Ocean Monarch*, foot of West Eighteenth-street, fell down into the hold from the upper deck, a distance of 35 feet, on Saturday evening, and suffered injuries which in all probability he will not survive. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

FOUND IN THE WATER.—The body of CHARLES RUSSELL, a boy 9 years of age, who was drowned on the evening of the 19th inst., by falling into the river at Pier No. 43, was found floating in the adjoining dock at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The remains were taken to the residence of the lad's parents, No. 75 Suffolk-street, where Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hill, the Inimitable Cutter of Hair and Whiskers, in styles neat and becoming, No. 1 Barclay-st. Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.

JEFFERS, of No. 573 Broadway, Offers his entire stock of ladies' and children's shoes at greatly reduced prices. No such opportunity has ever been presented to ladies of New-York to obtain his goods at such a scale of reduced prices.
JEFFERS,
No. 573 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Another Important Victory.—The Ohio State Fair, held last week at Dayton, awarded the first premium to the GROVER & BAKER, over all other Sewing Machines. The contest was spirited, and all the leading machines contended.

Bridgewater Paint,
Tested 11 years, water and fireproof, silice and iron, indestructible. Dépôt, No. 74 Maiden-lane.
W. W. BETTS, General Agent.

DIED.

SHIELLS.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 20, ROBERT SHIELLS, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 245 East Broadway.

MATHEWS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 21, suddenly, at the residence of his father, Ananias Mathews, No. 117 East 24th-st., ANDREW JACKSON MATHEWS, aged 34 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of his father and brothers, William A. and Henry, and of his brother-in-law, John Nesbit, the Tammany Hall General Committee, and the Tammany Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the house of John Nesbit, No. 119 East 24th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, the 23d inst., at 4 o'clock. The body will be conveyed to Unionville, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment, by the 8:15 A. M. train, Harlem Railroad, on Tuesday morning, the 24th inst.

☞ California papers please copy.

LYNCH.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 22, EDWARD LYNCH, aged 32 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, from his late residence, No. 35 Madison-st., without further notice.

DENTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 22, SEAMAN DENTON, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of Lebanon Lodge No. 191, F. A. M., also of Zerubbabel Chapter and Morton Commandery, and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 63 Pike-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday,) Sept. 23.

GASSIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 22, GEORGE A. GASSIN, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 37 Franklin-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 21, of disease of the heart, MONTGOMERY L. FREEMAN, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends, and the friends of his brother, William B. Freeman, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 250 West 24th-st., corner of 9th-av., this day, (Monday,) Sept. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PENNOYER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 21, O. F., only child of O. F. and P. A. Pennoyer, aged 1 year and 8 months.

VAN SICE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 21, SARAH VAN SICE, a native of Utica, aged 85 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, at her late residence, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Marcy-av., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) Sept. 23, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

OWEN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 22, JOHN OWEN, adopted son and nephew of Mott and Susan Owen, aged 15 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family, also the members of Hohenlinden Lodge No. 56, of F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 91 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

NEXSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 21, ELIAS W. NEXSEN.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brothers, Walter and Oscar, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 79 Schermerhorn-st., without further invitation.

JAQUES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 20, ISAAC JAQUES, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 86 First-place, corner of Court-st., South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 24th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FALCONER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 20, at his residence, No. 82 Willoughby-st., suddenly, WILLIAM C. C. FALCONER, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family, and of St. Johns Lodge, No. 1, and of Zetland Chapter, No. 141, are invited to attend without further invitation, to-morrow, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

SINCLAIR.—In Newtown, L. I., on Seventh day, (Saturday,) Sept. 21, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas B. Forster, ELIZABETH, wife of John Sinclair, late of this City, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this, Second day, (Monday,) the 23d inst., from Friends' Meeting-house, Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, at 11½ o'clock.

VAN NOSTRAND.—On Friday, Sept. 20, after a short illness, GEORGE, youngest child of Norman and Catherine Ann Van Nostrand, aged 3 years, 3 months and 4 days.

COZZENS.—On Saturday, Sept. 21, ANTOINETTE, wife of Abraham M. Cozzens.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, without further invitation, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MONELL.—In the City of Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 17, JOSEPH D. MONELL, Esq., in the 80th year of his age.

WHITE.—In Danbury, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 19, SAMUEL ROSWELL WHITE, aged 37 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 501.—SEPT. 21, 1861.
25, 43, 36, 51, 42, 4, 15, 60, 68, 38, 26, 66.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 502.—SEPT. 21, 1861.
22, 29, 24, 56, 34, 39, 13, 8, 7, 23, 68, 59, 74.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT FIRE IN MURRAY-STREET.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1861.
MR. ROBERT M. PATRICK:
DEAR SIR: We have this day, at 12 M., recovered our Safe (one of your Defiance, No. 6,890) from the ruins of No. 45 Murray-st., which building, as also our entire stock of goods, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 9th inst. The Safe was in our office, on the fourth floor. After falling sixty-five feet, covered with burning rubbish, and exposed to an intense heat until this time, on opening, we find the contents—our books, valuable papers, insurance policies, &c.—in excellent good order—not a word written but what is as perfect as before the fire. After this severe test, it is with pleasure we acknowledge the merits of your Safes as represented to us—fire-proof, beyond a doubt. Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC BERNHARD,
Assignee of H. Weinstein & Co., No. 6 Park-place.
Defiance Salamander Safes, with patent powder-proof locks and cross-bars; also, fire and burglar-proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

THE
ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
FOR
OCTOBER, 1861,
IS READY TO-DAY.
CONTENTS:
Near Oxford—Cyril Wilde—Crawford's Statues at Richmond—Journal of a Privateersman—Concerning People of whom More might have been Made—My Friend's Library—The Name in the Bark—Agnes of Sorrento—A Night in a Wherry—A Story of To-Day—Time's Household—What We are Coming to—Panic Terror—Our Country—The Wormwood Cordial of History.

A STORY OF TO-DAY.
This new story, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," will be completed in five parts. Part I. appears in this number of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS NUMBER:
Nathaniel Hawthorne, Mrs. Julia Howe,
J. T. Trowbridge, O. W. Holmes,
C. C. Hazewell, Walter Mitchell,
Mrs. H. B. Stowe, D. A. Wasson,
"The Country Parson."

TERMS.—Twenty-five cents per number. Three Dollars per year, postage paid by the Publishers. Subscriptions may begin with any number. Back numbers can be furnished from the beginning.
CLUBS may be formed at the following rates, subscribers to pay their own postage. Postage 36 cents a year. Two Copies, Five Dollars; Five Copies, Ten Dollars; Eleven Copies, Twenty Dollars.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

MILITARY.

UNION [illegible] TROOP.

Under this [illegible] of gentlemen of this City have [illegible] the purpose of learning the United States drill [illegible], and of fitting themselves generally for the position of officers in the Army or on the Staff. They have obtained the voluntary services of officers of superior ability, and intend to perfect themselves in all the details of the service. They would be pleased to [illegible] with them other gentlemen of this City who take interest in the subject, and for such purpose they will meet at the office of R. W. & R. B. Roosevelt, No. 78 William-st., on FRIDAY, Sept. 27, inst., at 3½ P. M., where any gentleman desirous of joining them may see the uniform and equipments, and learn all further particulars.

The following are some of the members:

Lorillard Spencer,	Theodore Roosevelt,
P. M. Lydig, Jr.,	Lewis LaFarge,
Washington Murray,	Temple Prime,
David Lydig,	Henry Clews,
Leonard W. Jerome,	James A. Roosevelt,
A. D. Le Fevre,	Craig W. Wadsworth,
John Martin, Jr.,	George G. Kellog,
J. A. McVicar,	W. E. Dodge, Jr.,
Edward King,	Frederick Wood,
Cambridge Livingston,	Morris K. Jessup,
Henry W. Cooper,	J. Cooper Lord,
Jeremiah Loder,	Robert B. Roosevelt,

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Two regiments of light cavalry are about being organized by the United States Government, one of which, to be called the first United States Lancers, is now in process of formation by Col. Smolinski, the head-quarters of which is the War Department, Washington, and a branch office at No. 1 Park-place, Room No. 29, New-York, in charge of Acting Adjutant P. E. McTighe. Several inducements are offered to gentlemen wishing to raise companies of 45 men each, as well as to privates ambitious of military honors, to whom promotion is guaranteed. All applications in the Northern States are to be addressed to the Acting Adjutant, who will supply free passes to officers and men to the camp of rendezvous, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.

This regiment has moved to the front, and is now on the right wing of the Army. Young men who wish to have a sight at the enemy, are invited to join at the Mercer House.
CAPT. D. MORRISON.

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., NO. 594 BROADWAY.—The Commander-in-Chief having issued his order for the reorganization of this regiment for the war, the following places are established as recruiting stations:

Company A, Lieut. Ferry—No. 594 Broadway.
Company B, Capt. Huson—No. 552 Grand-st., Bowery and 6th-st.
Company C, Capt. Fowler—No. 546 Pearl-st., and Mercer House.
Company D, Lieut. Hoaglan—Mercer House.
Company E, Capt. Ryder—Mercer House.
Company F, Capt. Cromie—Jefferson Market.
Company G, Capt. Boyle—No. 594 Broadway.
Company H, Capt. McCormack—Jefferson Market.
Company I, Capt. ——Mercer House.
Company K, Lieut. Gardener—No. 311 East Broadway and Mercer House.

The officers having been already in the service for three months, recruits may rely upon effective discipline, drill and good care.
HENRY A. WEEKS, Colonel.

FOR HON. E. D. BAKER'S FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.—In active service over four months, now in the advance post of the Potomac.
WANTED 100 MEN.

A bounty of $100 will be given to each recruit, who will be sent immediately to the head-quarters of the regiment. Good able-bodied men, wishing to enlist in this fine regiment, to sustain their country's honor, will immediately apply at the recruiting office, Nos. 584 and 586 8th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
Lieut. PETER HAGAN, Recruiting Officer.

NEW-YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS, MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, corner Elm and White sts.

COMMANDANTS OF COMPANIES, REGIMENTS and camps, are urged to have their respective commands vaccinated at once. Vaccine Virus will be supplied on requisition by the Medical Director.

Colonels of regiments are respectfully reminded that the power to appoint regimental medical officers resides in the Governor of the State.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—FORTIETH MOZART REGIMENT, N. Y. V.—One hundred recruits wanted to fill up the above regiment, now stationed at Bailey's Cross Roads, Alexandria, Va. This regiment will accept one hundred able-bodied recruits to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. Men enlisting will be dispatched immediately to Camp Sackett. Apply at No. 564 Broadway.
Lieut.-Col. EGAN, Recruiting Officer.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., GARDES LAFAYETTE.—The only recruiting office of this regiment is located at Lafayette Hall. Recruits are provided with board and lodging as soon as sworn in, and sent to join the regiment at least once a week. As the regiment is filling rapidly, early application will entitle the recruits to enter in companies of their choice.
P. A. GERDY, Recruiting Officer.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 18, 1860:

"We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER."

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, Do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

"Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,'—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' 'Paregoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 Cents per bottle.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED
in the best manner,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. Shannon, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 25th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the AFRICA, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.
The PERSIA will sail on the 9th of October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills
All the insect tribe will kill.
ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER and PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, [illegible] and by all respectable druggists.

POLITICAL.

[illegible] WARD.

UNION AND A VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

The citizens of the [illegible] Ward are hereby requested to assemble in Mass Convention on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, 1861, at the Worth Monument, Madison-square, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the State Ticket nominated at the People's Union Convention, at Syracuse.

The following gentlemen have been invited, and will address the meeting:

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.
Hon. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS.
Hon. JAMES BROOKS.
Judge HOGEBOOM.
Hon. CHAS. C. SPENCER.
Hon. HORACE F. CLARK.
Hon. RICHARD B. BRADFORD.
RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq.
Col. ELLIOTT F. SHEPPERD.

Signed,

Peter Cooper, Elliott C. Cowdin, Hawley D. Clapp, Luther Bradish, Daniel Drew, Spencer A. Rickter, John Pullman, Nathan R. Valentine, Cornelius Daly, William H. Vail, George Opdyke, William G. Lambert, J. Austin Stevens, Benj. F. Manniere, Erastus Brooks, Elial F. Hall, David Kilmer, Robert J. Dillon, John Baker, William Richardson, C. W. Field, Timothy G. Churchill, Horace Greeley, Henry Beeny, Randolph Tuttle, E. Ketchum, Albert Fisher, L. L. Dean, John H. Palmer, Wm. S. Matthews, Thomas W. Hall, Robert C. Hutchings, John G. Davis, Edward Marriner, Richard Gerdes, Israel Jarvis, M. D., Albert Anderson, W. Cass, John Fisher, W. S. Winchell, Dudley Persse, Wm. W. Northrop, James M. Thompson, E. Mitchell, Charles F. Hill, Wm. Drummond, E. C. Lee, H. Dunphy, Wm. T. Black, J. C. Gelds, H. Bishop, Wm. E. Jones, John Hyde, C. W. [illegible], Francis Daly, George Chamberlin, John Mills, Benjamin Warden, Robert Knoever, Charles G. Cornell, Casper Jacobs, John H. Forman, John D Ottiwell, [illegible], Wm. Cooper, W. H. Rorke, Wm. C. O'Brien, James Davidson, Charles Bradhurst, R. D. Macomber, Edward North, George L. Pierce, Isaac Bell, Jr., Emil Kirchner, Aaron Frank, John A. Foster, Wm. McGrath, Charles McNeill, Wm. E. Frost, B. W. Winans, J. M. Henry, and 300 others.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a special meeting of the above association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 23rd inst., at No. 52 Greenwich-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Nominating Convention. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
HENRY SMITH, President.
B. C. SYKES, J. C. SCULLY, } Secretaries.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Republican Central Committee for the election of delegates to the Several Conventions, the members of this Association will meet at No. 293 Pearl-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock.
JOSEPH MANNING, President.
M. C. FORDHAM, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Republican Central Committee a special meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at No. 375 Pearl-st., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County, Judiciary, Senatorial, and Assembly Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
HENRY H. HUELAT, President.
MORRIS FRIEDSAM, WILLIAM PHAIR, } Secretaries.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at Laird's Fifth Ward Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock. By order.
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, President.
WM. HENRY BAILEY, WM. PARKER, } Secretaries.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held at the head-quarters, No. 178 Prince-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW BLEAKLEY, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, WM. PATTERSON, } Secretaries.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a special meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association will be held at Bleecker Building, on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
AUG. F. DOW, President.
N. D. THAYER, Secretary.

TENTH WARD.—IN PURSUANCE TO THE call of the General Committee, the Association will meet at Runk's Hotel on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the various Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
GEORGE DONALDSON, President.
WM. KELLOCK, GEO. GAMBS, } Secretaries.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, an election will be held in the hall No. 21 Avenue D, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, to elect delegates to the various Conventions named in said call. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock. Previous to the election, the Association will hold a Special Session, at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Inspectors of Election and receiving new members.
PHILIP KEELEY, President.
CORNELIUS DONELSON, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at Busam's Fortuna Hall, No. 220 2d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting the organization. All who favor a union upon principle, irrespective of party, for the support of the Government, are invited to attend.
R. L. LARREMORE, President.
EDWIN STUART, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held, pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, at head-quarters, corner 128th-st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23d, 1861, to elect delegates to the County, Judiciary, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions. Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.
WM. DUNNING, President.
WM. E. PABOR, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance with the orders of the Central Committee, an election for delegates to represent this Association in the various nominating conventions, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at Brown's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Polls open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
M. B. BLAKE, President.
J. WILSON GREEN, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for choosing delegates to the County, Judicial, Senatorial and Assembly Conventions, in accordance with the call of the Republican Central Committee, will be held at the Head-quarters, No. 246 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1861. Polls open from 7 till 9 o'clock.
ALEX. McLEOD, President.
HENRY C. PARKE, S. A. YEOMANS, } Secretaries.

SEVENTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Judiciary Fifth Senatorial District, Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth Assembly District Conventions.
J. B. RYERSON, First Vice-President, Acting President.
CHARLES H. GROVES, A. A. REBSON, } Secretaries.

NINETEENTH WARD.—A MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the Nominating Conventions, will be held at Landmann's, 60th-st. and 3d-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1861, at 7 o'clock.
JOHN RYAN, President.
A. COOPER, S. W. VALENTINE, } Secretaries.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the call of the Republican Central Committee, this Association will meet at Lamartine Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1861, at 7 o'clock, to elect, by ballot, delegates to the various Conventions. The polls will open at 7 P. M. and close at 9 P. M.
CUMMINGS H. TUCKER, President.
DAVID MCADAM, Secretary.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In accordance with the call of the Republican Central Committee, the 20th Ward Republican Association will meet at Continental Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1861, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County, Judiciary, Senatorial and Assembly Republican Conventions. The polls will be open from 7 to 9 o'clock.
SAMUEL SINCLAIR, President.
A. SIDNEY DOANE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet MONDAY, Sept. 23, at 7 P. M., at No. 624 8th-av., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions, according to the call of the Republican Central Committee. By order,
ROBERT PATERSON, President.
WM. J. O'BRYON, J. N. SIMONSON, } Secretaries.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES,
No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific Institution [illegible].

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES [illegible]
BOMBAY, [illegible]
This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.
L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others, who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. JEWETT, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, &c.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is the
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price $1 50 per bottle. ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.

Consumptives, and ladies afflicted with severe or chronic uterine or constitutional maladies, or irregularities, and those wishing care, skill or seclusion at time of confinement, can be received as patients in the Institute Buildings.
☞ FOR TERMS, ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 33 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 23. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

ROBERT PATON,

Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

AT NO. 36 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET, the Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 1 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. E. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.

MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,

Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY

Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A Congregational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 26th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 16th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 20th-st.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at the Janitor's.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR EIGHT small boys on a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. Pupils received any time. For circulars address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. —Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.

WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.

GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH and French School, with Primary Department, will reopen Sept. 18, No. 15 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 18.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals. For circulars, address them, or the Agent, J. R. WILCOX, No. 343 4th-av.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 88 West 48th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, [illegible]-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 697 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 51 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway; or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.

JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION.
FREE INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE AND ART.

The Trustees of the Cooper Union for the advancement of Science and Art, announce—

1. That the Reading Room, Library and Picture Gallery are now open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., absolutely free to all visitors.

2. The School of Design, for Women, will reopen on the 1st of October, under the care of Mrs. Henry M. Field, Principal, assisted by competent teachers in Drawing, Painting and Engraving. Pupils, desiring to pursue art as a profession, or to become teachers, are admitted free, on application to the Principal; while amateurs are received at a very moderate charge, which is applied to the support of the School.

3. The Free Course of Instruction at night will comprise classes in Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mechanical Science, Architectural, Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing, and Vocal Music. These classes will be free to all persons, not under 16 years of age, who produce a certificate of good moral character, can read and write with facility, and have such a knowledge of arithmetic as can be acquired at the public night-schools. Applications for admission may be made daily, at the office of the Union, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and on the evenings of the 27th, 28th, and 30th of September. Students may enter for the full course, which will require four years for its completion, or for any special branch. Students who entered the full course last year, and desire to continue therein, will notify the Clerk prior to the 1st of October.

The students in the full course, or in Mathematics, will attend on the first Monday in October, at 7½ P. M., in the upper Lecture-room, for organization. The students in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy on Tuesday, Oct. 8; and the students in Drawing on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 7½ P. M.

The pupils in Vocal Music will attend on Wednesday, Oct. 9, at 7½ P. M., when they will be examined with reference to their qualifications of voice and ear. Pupils must have a general knowledge of the rudiments of music before admission.

In case more pupils apply than the Institution can accommodate, the preference, by the terms of the Trust-Deeds, must be given to those who support themselves by their daily labor.

4. A Free Course of Lectures on Social and Political Science, will be delivered in the great hall, by the Hon. Benjamin Nott, of which due notice will hereafter be given.

5. The Trustees expect to resume, about the 1st of January, the Free Course of Readings in Polite Literature, which was so well attended last year.

By order of the Board.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE.
FOR LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY EDUCATION.
NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.

This institution will be opened on the 1st of October next. It will be under the direction of Dr. C. S. Henry, Prof. George W. Greene and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who, with a body of able professors, will form the Faculty of Instruction. Its object is to give a thoroughly liberal education; such as is given in our best colleges, and, in addition, such a course of instruction in military science and art as will prepare its graduates to become competent officers for our militia and for the service of their country. The discipline will be military, with daily drill, and with camp instruction during a portion of every year. The regular collegiate course will occupy four years; but boys of 12 to 14 years of age will be admitted to a preparatory course of one or two years, according to their capacity and attainments.

TERMS—$300 per annum for board and instruction, payably half-yearly in advance. For further information address Rev. Dr. CRESSY, Secretary of the Faculty.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., September, 1861.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.

Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BRAINERD and FERRIS, Principals,

will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute, and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

MISS HAVENS

Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that she will reopen her

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
At No. 250 Madison-av. (Murray Hill.)

Her school circulars may be had on application at her residence, or by mail, and at the leading bookstores.

MADAME F. REICHARDS'

French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

MISS HAINES,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL, No. 10 Grammercy-park, East 20th-st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

M. W. LYONS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Sept. 16. Number of pupils limited to thirty, who will be under the direct supervision and instruction of the Principal. Special attention given to preparation for college, for which full responsibility is assumed. Reference is made to the following gentlemen who have been patrons:

W. W. Phillips, D. D.,	Horace Holden,
Jared Linsly, M. D.,	Moses A. Hoppock,
Willard Parker, M. D.,	Legrand Lockwood,
John Auchincloss,	George Opdyke,
Gurdon Burchard,	Daniel S. Schanck,
William Black,	John C. Tucker.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—The Fall term commences Sept. 25. The best advantages are afforded in every department of a young lady's education. The Institute can be reached in forty-five minutes from the City by the Northern Railroad of New Jersey.

Circulars may be obtained from Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, or by addressing either of the Principals.

J. A. FOWLER, A. M.,
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, A. M.,
Principals.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND Boarding School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton, near 5th-av., reopened. Parents are invited to visit the school, now in operation, and satisfy themselves that by admitting only young boys under 14 years of age, the principal has obtained the so-much desired result of 50 boys speaking fluently three modern languages, and furnishing to the new scholars opportunity for constant practice.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN, under the supervision of two sisters, living in the quiet and healthy village of Kent, Litchfield County, Conn.; the number limited to ten; board, tuition, &c., very moderate; satisfactory reference. Address Miss JULIA HATCH, care of Camp & Phillips, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For admission, apply to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to either of the Trustees. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. EATON, adjoining the Institute.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, students from City or country pursue such studies as they prefer at hours suiting, and progress rapidly, as their ability and enterprise will permit; young men or ladies whose diffidence has prevented their progress in large schools receive here strictly private instruction.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS-WRITING, ARITHMETIC—At DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway. By a system of practical instruction, students at this Academy become quick at figures, rapid business-writers and good book-keepers, and are qualified for any business in a superior manner.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, AT NEW- Rochelle, one hour from the City via New-Haven Railroad, 21st-st. and 4th-av.; trains pass several times a day. This school commences its 16th Fall term the 2d inst., and is now in successful operation; terms moderate.

R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO GIVE INSTRUCTION to one or two children in the early branches of an English education; will take the whole charge of them if desired. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. Would go in the country or to California. Address I. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Thirty-ninth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

WANTED—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OR LADY to give instruction in the French language and Music to a Spanish gentleman. An accomplished French lady would be preferred. Address SPANISH, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six American, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, names of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

COLLEGIATE, FRENCH AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
Washington-av., Brooklyn, north of Atlantic-av., west side,
By ISAAC F. BRAGG.

Number of students strictly limited to twenty-five. Four boarders, not over 12 years, admitted. Numerous references of the highest respectability in New-York and Brooklyn furnished to applicants.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

A French and English Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., second door from 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For full information call or write for a circular.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 20 East 25th-st., near Madison-square. The French and Spanish Languages are taught by resident governesses. Applications for circulars, &c., will receive immediate attention.

FAMILY INSTITUTE, RAVENSWOOD, L. I., enters on its twenty-eighth session Sept. 9. Parents desiring for their daughters a sound and polite education, in a delightful home, under the best influences, will obtain circulars at the Institute, or at the store of Mr. Brown, No. 819 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE wishes a few private pupils for instruction in the Classics and Mathematics. The best references given. Address ARNOLD, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young lady to teach the English branches in a private family or school in or near this City, or will give lessons in music to pupils at their residences, upon moderate terms. For references apply to E. C. Estes, No. 23 Cedar-st., or W. H. Hazard, Jr., No. 192 Front-st.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS had some experience in teaching, would like a situation in a school or private family to teach the English branches, French, drawing and rudiments of music. Salary a secondary object. Best of references given and required. Address Miss C. L. M., Box 163 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A COLLEGE GRADUATE DESIRES to teach one or two hours a day, in some private family. Address N. T. D., Union Theological Seminary, N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCH LADY, accustomed to teaching, is desirous of a situation as governess, in a school or private family of small children; she can instruct in English, French, and the rudiments of Music; salary not so much an object as a comfortable Christian home; best of references given. Address GOVERNESS, Station C, N. Y. Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY VERY respectably connected, perfectly competent to teach all the branches of an English education and the rudiments of French and music, desires an engagement in a private family to take charge of two or three small children. Will accept a very moderate compensation. Address W., Box No. 4,600 New-York Post-office.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The next term of this Institution will commence Oct. 2. The course of instruction occupies two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination. Four prizes of the sums of $250, $200, $150 and $100 are awarded to members of the Senior Class. For catalogues, apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY DESIRES to give lessons in French and piano music. Her education is most excellent, and she has superior recommendations. She has a fine piano at her residence, where she can teach the pupils, if desired. Address Mlle. A. De B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Inquirers can be referred to present and former pupils. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, First-class, FOR SALE, TO LET, OR SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7 octaves, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE BANJO.—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON this popular instrument by Mr. G. C. DOBSON, who will guarantee to learn the pupil nine proficient tunes of their own choice, for the sum of $3; he will also learn them to accompany singing, in a few lessons, also to accompany any other instrument. Each pupil taught separately one hour. The best of references given if required. Pupils taught at their residence if desired. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., N. Y.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150, and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

SIGNOR J. NUNO RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public that this Winter he will give singing and piano lessons. Orders will be received at Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 98 East 22d-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON Hall and 8th-st., near Broadway.—A large stock of new and second-hand PIANOS, of every description, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

MR. EDWARD SEGUIN, BARITONE, Eleve du Conservatoire Imperial de Musique, Paris, begs to announce that he will give lessons in singing, this season, at his residence, No. 112 West 21st-st.

TO LET.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—A FIVE-story brick building, with a fire-proof vault for printers' use. The building is well lighted, and was formerly occupied by A. Campbell, printing press manufacturer. For further particulars, inquire of ROBERT BOYD, No. 535 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, a first-class, three-story house, 25 feet front, in superior order, containing all modern improvements, will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 216 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Bedford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HOUSE IN Franklin-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. cars; rent $8 per month. Inquire of PETER A BEST, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

STEAM POWER.—FINE LARGE ROOMS, WELL lighted, with or without power, at Nos. 401, 403 and 405 Cherry-st. Also, 900 feet ¾-inch pipe, nearly new, for sale cheap.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET—On the Hudson, about two miles south of Poughkeepsie, with twenty-five acres of ground in lawn and high cultivation; rent to a good party, $800 per annum until Spring, and at a reasonable rate thereafter. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.; or JACOB B. JEWETT, Poughkeepsie.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROADWAY TO LET—To a small family only. The house is very pleasantly situated, one block from Fulton-av., (cars,) near Classon-av. To a desirable party the rent would be made satisfactory, or would be taken in board. Address Box No. 762 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED IN THE BEST MANNER throughout, a first-class brown stone front house, with billiard room and all the modern improvements; 26 feet 9 inches in front; situated on 22d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. For particulars, and an order to see it, apply to

C. J. RICHARDS, No. 16 Platt-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN NINTH-st., near 5th-av. The house is three stories and attic, three rooms deep, and handsomely furnished throughout. For further particulars, apply to F. J. BANETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL, private family only—No. 45 East 20th-st., near 4th-av.; 12 rooms; in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., or after 6 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—No. 108 EAST 60th-st. Apply on the premises, or to GOODMAN & JESSUP, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—NO. 36 EAST 13th-st., near University-place; possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 Post-office

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK SHIP TIMBER OF usual sizes. Inquire of MARTIN WELLES, Hartford, Conn., or the subscriber, No 76 Wall-st., New-York.

O. R. STEELE.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CONNER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 3 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 2 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7¼ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $7 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR UNINCUMBERED City property, a country seat, one of the most valuable and healthy on the west bank of the Hudson River, at the Palisades, Sneden's Landing, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, twenty miles from the City, being about four acres, and about a stone's throw from the river; buildings all new. The house, with extension, 31 feet front by 31 deep, and 13 rooms and 6 splendid dormer windows, and piazza on three sides, with blinds on the south side. Its lofty location commands a splendid view of the Hudson River and surrounding country, being surrounded by a thick growth of forest trees on the northeast and northwest, making it a splendid Winter as well as Summer residence. The grounds are tastefully laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees of various kinds. Two cisterns, and a well of the coolest and purest water from the Palisades of Rockland County. Free from all incumbrances. Communication at all times during the day by Northern Jersey and Hudson River railroads and steamboats. Inquire of W. VANSCIRVER, near the premises, or the owner, A. W. PAGE, after 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 43 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT CARMANSVILLE, TWO HANDSOME new houses on 152d-st., beautifully situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Also, one three-story brick house on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Also, part of house No. 1,250 Broadway. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

$4,750—**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**—A most beautiful cottage house, with every convenience, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, and commanding very extensive views of the river and country. C. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., or M. K. COUZENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A PLEASANTLY-located cottage, containing ten rooms; within two minutes' walk of the dépôt; good-sized garden and variety of fruit; terms easy; price $2,800; $700 cash. Inquire of MARVIN, Nos. 80 and 82 Leonard-st., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE—A BRICK HOUSE IN ONE OF the best locations in Brooklyn, for a country seat of five acres on Long Island, (near the Sound preferred,) not more than an hour from City Hall, New-York. Address CITY FARMER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE with several acres of land, comprising a large garden, a fine orchard, and a beautiful lawn in front and rear of house. Will be let at a low rent for the Winter, and partly furnished if desired. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS, THE WHOLE FRONT on west side of 2d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., 204 feet by 105. Avenue is regulated, curbed and guttered. On these could be put up 16 moderate-class houses suited to the times. 78th-st. is regulated, and on it, opposite to these lots, are about being erected 12 houses. Title perfect. Property will be subdivided to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT AND COMMODIOUS double two-story and attic house, situated in the upper part of Irvington, N. J. The ground comprises about 1¼ acres. Stages connect with Newark six times a day over a plank road. Price about $6,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM IN NEW-Jersey, about one mile from the New Market Dépôt, and about four miles from the town of Plainfield, comprising about 115 acres, in first-rate order; terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 12½ Chambers-st.

FARM WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, A FARM of from 20 to 50 acres, with the privilege of buying. Address, stating terms, location, &c., W. A. F., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A RESPONSIBLE party wishes to hire a 3 or 4 story house, entirely or partly furnished, where the rent or part of it, will be taken out in board. Location must be between 5th and 30th sts., west of 4th-av. Address B, Box No. 1,852 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, a first-class house, with the furniture, situated on Murray Hill; a wide cross-street preferred. Address M. H., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, stating location and price.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage..........[illegible]

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$11[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage..........[illegible]

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 9
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

She will leave New-York (second voyage) Nov. 23, 1861.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 12.
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 12, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer ARAGO will sail Nov. 9.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,

Completely armed with rifled cannon, and manned by United States seamen, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Passengers must procure their passports before securing passage. For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..........SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
KANGAROO..........SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY..........Sept. 14
On MONDAY..........Oct. 14
On MONDAY..........Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—SHIPPERS EX STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, for Havana, are requested to clear their goods at the Custom-house early this morning, and hand in their bills of lading and clearance without delay to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY
A. W. KENNEDY, Notary,
No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank, and on Saturday to Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Sept. 16, the steamer NAUSHON will leave Robinson-st. pier daily at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 7 A. M., and Long Branch at 7½ A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, north and west, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. For local trains see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest, issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1861.

LOST—LATE THURSDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN No. 213 West 46th-st., and No. 303 West 22d-st., a diamond BREASTPIN. The name of Mary Peck is engraved upon it. The finder will receive $25 reward by leaving it at WARNER PECK & CO.'S, No. 579 Broadway.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON THE Pacific Bank for $3,000, payable to the order of JOHN J. PHILLIPS, payment of the same having been stopped; a liberal reward will be paid by leaving the same at the Anson House, No. 79 Spring-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN IN A NEIGHBORING CITY, is desirous of passing his leisure time with readings in German, French and Italian, in company with an agreeable and intelligent young lady or widow of similar tastes. Address Box 3,265 Boston Post-office.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 320 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as all other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases, at $3 each, or four for $9, [illegible] Vaipean, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 2. [illegible] also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (20th edition, 400 pages, 107 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

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THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN:

Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
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Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman's life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM Mc-DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8; Sundays till 2.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 36 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFREY'S, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 9 P. M.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, manufactured only at FREDERICK BROWN'S Drug and Chemical Store, northeast corner of 5th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. Attention is called to this valuable remedy, which should be in every family at this season, and for the Army and Navy is indispensable, curing affections of the stomach and bowels, and is a certain preventive from the effects of bad water. Be sure to get the genuine, which is sold by all respectable druggists in New-York, &c.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 [illegible] Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

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DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

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AUCTION SALES.

A. B. CHAPMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

Magnificent sale of household furniture, THIS DAY, (Monday) at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; china glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c., oil paintings, bronzes, velvet and Brussels carpets. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A. M., at No. 254 Carlton-av., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., handsome furniture—splendid rosewood piano, Stoddart maker; two French plate pier glasses and tables; very fine rosewood parlor suite, seven pieces, in maroon and crimson satin; handsome reception and chairs, marble-top centre tables, etageres, curtains, marble vases, oil paintings, engravings, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, painted marble-top suite, ten pieces; hair mattresses, feather beds, toilet sets, &c.; oak extension table, chairs, dinner and tea sets, plated ware, velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, plated stair rods, oilcloth, &c. Catalogues at salesrooms.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the farm of the late Nathaniel Dezer, deceased, in the town of North Bergen, (about 5 miles from Hoboken ferry,) New-Jersey, to be sold in lots of from 2 to 15 acres. All the lots of upland are pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of the surrounding country, and are eligible sites for country residences. Further particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. W. DURYEA, } Executors.
W. H. DAY, }

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., the entire large sale of propeller furniture, comprising the entire furniture of two large propellers: Mattresses, bedding, feather beds, pillows, blankets, quilts, sheets, towels, tables, chairs, stools, life-preservers, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c., French plate mirrors, lamps, valences, curtains, culinary utensils, table linen, casters, &c. Full particulars in time.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, at store of J. J. WHITEHOUSE, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising a desirable stock, direct from manufacturers; also a line of Stock Goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED and unclaimed merchandise, having remained in store beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, at the United States Public Store, No. 67 [illegible], on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, from 10 until 3 o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 1. marked N. J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

[illegible], 1860. 1 case, No. 16, marked L., and a B. in triangle. By steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

[illegible]. 1 case, marked L. between two lines [illegible]. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, [illegible]. 1 case, marked A. J. [illegible]. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

[illegible]. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

January, [illegible]. 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, No. 334, marked B. in a diamond before A B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with T. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

[illegible]. 1 case, No. 345, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 360, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 3, marked D K over B. By steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked C T. By the steamship [illegible], from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 296, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

September, 1858. 1 case. No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the Sarah Post, from Havre.

December, 1857. 1 keg. No. 2¼, marked J L & C in oblong. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.

October, 1857. 1 case. No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.

September, 1827. 1 case. No. 2, marked B double triangle B. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.

June, 1858. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.

September, 1858. Packages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.

October, 1858. 1 cask. No. 401, marked E B. By the Hammonia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.

November, 1859. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the Nord America, from Hamburg.

August, 1859. 1 case. No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

June, 1859. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.

December, 1858. 6 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 7 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked B. F. By the Parana, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J: L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J: L. By the Centra America, from Cardenas.

April, 1859. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Roe, from Monrovia.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked S: & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Simoda.

May, 1860. 1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.

June, 1859. 1 cask. No. 444½, marked B. in a diamond and G. after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.

May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.

May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.

May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.

June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.

July, 1859. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.

March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rocklight, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.

April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.

May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotto, from Liverpool.

May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.

June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.

May, 1860, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 1 cask, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the Bar, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.

January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.

April, 1859, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 50, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.

April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrie, from Hamburg.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophelia, from Leghorn.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 286, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparking Wave, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.

June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tosca Helena, from Amsterdam.

June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked JC in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.

June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.

June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.

June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Southard, from Havre.

August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.

August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, rom Valparaiso.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.

September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Bertram, from Havre.

September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. Simelle, from Smyrna.

October, 1859, 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jones, from Rotterdam.

March, 1859. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

Oct. 11, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Havre.

October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 box, No. 222, marked B. By the Alexandrine, from Bremen.

October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. S. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.

November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Loisianna, from [illegible].

December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C.F. H. By the A. Adams, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ½, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By the Sea Duck, from Malaga.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,594, marked line over F in triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked K. By the Or-[illegible], from Bremen.

[illegible] from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. [illegible] marked W. By the Lucania, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. 1 case, Marked L. No. 386. By the F. Becker, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,473, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,478, marked B B over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,475, marked B W E over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B Z & J over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,450, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,452, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,455, marked B A over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,472, marked B W G over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,451, marked B A N over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked V P. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N. Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,246, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Lubeck, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.

February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

August, 1859. 1 case. No. 463, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.

July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo, from Macoe.

January, 1859. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.

February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.

March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.

June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.

June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

April, 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.

November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivier. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked V. Barsale. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edingurgh, from Liverpool

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By he Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.

February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom, from Glasgow.

March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, marked W. A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over ircle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 34,250-34,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.

June, 1860. I case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.

July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.

July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By he Mary, from Havre.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.

March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.

November, 1857. 10 ½ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.

April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 24 ¼ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.

February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.

May, 1857. 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.

February, 1858. 3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Reibanhouse, from Chicago.

October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,235, 1,243, 1,269, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W. B. By the Russell, from Havre.

November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.

July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.

June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.

October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.

November, 1857. 4 cases, No. 200-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.

May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McC. By the Tan from Rotterdam.

July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 885, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.

December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Reibanhouse, from Boston.

January, 1858. 9 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.

September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S NY within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bull's Head Bank, have declared a semi annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of October next. The transfer books will be closed until Oct. 1.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require;* such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict strict conformity with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK.

NAVY AGENCY, No. 39 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Sept. 21, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk, to the United States, at the Navy-yard at Brooklyn,

500 barrels of beef,
500 barrels of pork.

To be packed in half-barrels, and delivered within thirty days from the date of the acceptance of proposals.

The beef, pork, and barrels to be of the quality and description invariably required for the use of the Navy, (except that the iron hoops be dispensed with,) and be subject to the usual inspection of the Navy-yard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder, or bidders, will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 16 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, April 6, A. D. 1861.

[illegible] JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of [illegible] Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated, and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 7,500 gallons of water in tanks, to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 3,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-eodtos30.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY STORES.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office No. 7 Bowling-green, until 4 o'clock, P. M., Thursday, the 26th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army the following subsistence stores, viz.:

2,438 barrels first quality Mess Pork, full salted, 200 lbs. meat.

150,000 pounds first quality Smoked Bacon Sides, slip covers, packed in tight tierces, of about 300 lbs. each.

30,000 pounds first quality Smoked Bacon Shoulders, shank cut off close to the brisket, slip covers, packed as above.

30,000 pounds first quality Smoked Hams, slip covers, packed as above.

5,015 barrels first quality Southern or St. Louis Flour.

2,000 barrels first quality Western Flour.

2,250 bushels prime buality White Beans, Peas or Split Peas, in ordinary barrels, thoroughly coopered, and in good order.

70,000 pounds prime Rice, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

30,000 pounds prime No. 4 Hominy, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

70,000 pounds prime Rio Coffee, raw, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

24,000 pounds prime Rio Coffee, roasted, in clean, bright spirit barrels.

3,000 pounds, good quality, Black Tea, one-half Oolong, one-half Souchong.

165,000 pounds refined light yellow coffee Sugar, or the best quality clean, dry, raw Sugar, in ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

8,400 gallons of good Cider Vinegar, put up in iron-hooped barrels.

10,000 pounds first quality Adamantine Candles, to be sixteen ounces to the pound; one-third 6s, two-thirds 12s.

3,000 pounds first quality Sperm Candles, 16 ounces to the pound; one-half 6s, one-half 12s.

40,000 pounds good hard brown Soap, full weight.

750 bushels good clean, dry, fine Salt, in strong, tight, well-coopered barrels, thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

4,000 gallons good Molasses or Syrup, in barrels or half-barrels, with four iron hoops.

16,000 pounds first quality Dried Apples, in tight barrels.

150 barrels of double-rectified proof Whisky; barrels to be of the best quality for containing whisky, with four iron hoops; to be guaged and marked as shall be required.

35,000 pounds dessicated potatoes.

25,000 pounds dessicated mixed vegetables.

1,000 gallons mixed pickles in 10-gallon kegs, as for the Navy.

Stores to be ready for delivery in any part of New-York City on the 4th day of October, and shall be so delivered without cost to the United States. Small samples in labeled boxes to accompany the proposals when practicable. Separate proposals will be required for each article, in which reference must be made to their proper samples. Certificates of inspection will be required for all meats and flour certifying on the part of the seller to their present quality and condition. The seller's name, with date of purchase, required on each package. 2 iron hoops on each barrel of pork. Boxes to be wood strapped. Affidavit of coffee-roaster required as to the identity of roasted coffee with sample. Bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each article. All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery and carefully compared with the retained samples. Each bid must contain a copy of the printed advertisement to which it refers, and must also have the signatures of two responsible sureties, guaranteeing the fulfillment of the obligations of the bidder, in case any part of his proposal shall be accepted. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores for United States Army," and must be sent with samples to my office.

M. R. MORGAN,
SEPT. 20, 1861. Capt. and Com. Sub. U. S. A.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER
$1,000,000.
CLAIMS PAID,
$550,000.
DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS,
$340,000.

This Company being conducted by a Board of Directors owning Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the stock plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured thus aiding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life, and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

ONE PAIR OF BLACK PONIES, 14½ HANDS high, perfectly matched, 6 years old, *Black Hawk* stock, out of French Canadian mares; sound and kind; free drivers. One Phaeton Wagon and Harness complete, in excellent condition. Can be seen on and after Wednesday next at STEWART & CO.'S Livery Stables, No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CITY MADE VICTORIA carriage, very stylish, in perfect order, as good as new; cost $750; will sell it for $450. Apply to MOTT & CO., No. 656 Broadway, one door below Bond-st.

WANTED, 1,000 HORSES.—WANTED, 1,000 Artillery and Cavalry Horses, for which cash will be paid, at Nos. 122 and 126 East 24th-st.

JOHN CARPENTER.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN MR. L. L. ARNOLD and Mr. A. S. [illegible] being dissolved, Mr. C. F. WASMANN becomes this day a member of our firm, which will continue business at No. 66 Liberty-st., under the former [illegible] & CO. New-York, Sept. 23, 1861.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—HERRMANN.

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING OF THE WEEK.
[illegible]
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATOR,
HERRMANN.
LAST [illegible] OF
THE INAUGURATORY PROGRAMME.
Assisted by the
ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.

CARD.—The Manager again begs to apologize for the slight confusion that has attended the sale of tickets and seats during the past week, owing to the continued and immense attendance. All arrangements are now fully completed, which will prevent the sale of more tickets than the Academy can conveniently accommodate. Henceforth

NO MORE TICKETS WILL BE SOLD
AT THE HOTELS, BOOK AND MUSIC STORES, BUT ONLY
AT THE THREE REGULAR TICKET OFFICES.

Viz.: The Academy of Music, Sibell's, No. 27 Wall-st., and C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, where tickets may be had during the day and

SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

Whilst the Manager cheerfully accords to every person holding a single admission ticket, and cannot find a seat, the usual privilege of either having his money returned or of using the ticket on ANY OTHER EVENING OF THE WEEK, he earnestly requests the public, and PARTICULARLY THE LADIES, to buy their tickets DURING THE DAY, and thus avoid the crowd at the doors, and enabling the ticket sellers better to attend to their duties.

The manager regrets that a great part of the public should have been made to pay double price for their tickets, by buying them in the street or at spurious ticket offices over which he has no control. To stop this practice, the price of the check for a reserved seat will be distinctly printed on its face. The public can, however, easily avoid being imposed upon by buying their tickets at the THREE authorized and conveniently located ticket offices.

The manager has much pleasure in announcing that the stockholders, aware of the pressing demand for places, have most handsomely given up their privilege seats, which, commencing from to-day, may be had by the public.

Desiring, furthermore, to extend every facility to all classes to see MR. HERRMANN, the AMPHITHEATRE will be thrown open to the public at the usual admission of twenty-five cents.

THE PRICES OF ADMISSION
Will therefore be
Admission..50 cents
To the amphitheatre.............................25 cents
PRICES OF RESERVED SEATS.
Parquette..................................25 cents extra
Balcony....................................25 cents extra
Orchestra stalls (300 in number)..................$1

N. B.—The price of every ticket is legibly printed on each check.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,

Palace Garden, corner 6th-av. and 14th-st.
ON THIS, MONDAY NIGHT,
Great bill for the CLOWN'S BENEFIT,
DEN STONE.
Abounding in Novelty, Mirth and Song.
The great rider, EATON STONE.
THE EDUCATED BUFFALOES
and the pantomime of the
HARLEQUIN AND DRAGOONS.
FOUR GRAND MATINEES THIS WEEK.
Great preparations for the National Thanksgiving Day.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,

No. 585 BROADWAY.
SONGS, DANCES,
BURLESQUES, PANTOMIMES.
A. M. Hernandez, Sam Sharpley, Charley Fox,
J. H. Budworth, Mlle. Marietta, Mlle. Whelpley.
SOUTHERN REFUGEE EVERY NIGHT.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES LOAN

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

OFFICE OF
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1861.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a Book will be opened on the 21st day of September, at the office of KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, for Subscriptions, under my superintendence, for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the act of Congress of July 17, 1861.

These Notes will be issued in sums of $50, $100 $500, $1,000 and $5,000 each, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date, to the order of the subscriber, or as directed, and bearing *Interest at the rate of Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually*; such Interest being at the rate of TWO CENTS PER DAY ON EVERY HUNDRED DOLLARS. For the convenience of the holder, each Note will have Coupons attached, expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which Coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the Notes.

Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during Fifteen Days from the Day of Opening the Book as aforesaid. No subscription for less than Fifty Dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of Fifty Dollars or One Hundred Dollars must be paid in lawful coin of the United States at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions of more than One Hundred Dollars may be paid at once; or, if preferred, one-tenth at the time of subscribing, and one-third of the whole amount on every twentieth day thereafter until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty Dollars can be accepted, that being the smallest sum for which Treasury Notes can be issued.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscibers for the amount so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury, when Treasury Notes, as aforesaid, will be issued thereon to such subscriber or his order, carrying interest as expressed in such certificate; but in cases where only a part of the amount subscribed is paid at the time of subscribing, Treasury Notes will be issued only for the payments made subsequently to the first, which will remain until the whole amount subscribed by such person shall be paid, when Treasury Notes will be issued for such first payment also. On payment of each deferred installment the subscriber will pay, in addition thereto, a sum equal to the interest accrued thereon from the 19th of August to the date of payment, and on final payment like interest on the amount paid on subscription, which payments of interest will be reimbursed to the subscriber in the payment of the first coupon.

The Treasury notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or such other mode as may be indicated by them, when they transmit their original certificates. The duplicate certificates may be retained by them for their own security.

MORRIS KETCHUM.
No. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1861.

To facilitate the objects for which the above agency has been established, we will receive from subscribers certified checks upon the banks of this City, and current bank-notes—ourselves furnishing coin to the required amount.

We will also, if desired, forward the certificates of deposite to Washington, obtain the Treasury Notes, and forward them to any given address.

No charge will be made for the above services.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.

NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.
BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
New-York State 6 per cent. loans, payable in 1866, 1872 and 1874.
New-York City 7 per cent. bonds, due Nov. 1, 1864.
Brooklyn City 6 per cent. bonds, Water Loan. For sale by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 38 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.

UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.

The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE PREFERRED and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company will be held at their office, in Providence, on TUESDAY, the 24th September next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

1860 ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP, 1861 Atlantic Insuranc Scrip, wanted, by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

TREASURY NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Association will be held in the Lecture-room of Rev. Dr. Hague's Church on Madison-av., corner of 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Moses Lyon will read an Essay on the *Influence of Poetry* and Prof. J. B. Brown, the distinguished Elocutionist, will give sacred and patriotic recitations.

Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to be present.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF LEBANON Lodge No. 191, F. A. M., are hereby requested to meet at No. 63 Pike-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, Sept. 23, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of our late worthy Brother, [illegible]. The fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

J. J. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak [illegible], mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

That wonderful and extraordinary animal,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
The only representative of the inhabitants of the
RIVER NILE IN EGYPT,
Ever seen in America, continues to attract thousands and tens of thousands of visitors daily. Travelers in the East have often spent weeks and hundreds of dollars to see a specimen of these

STRANGE AND INTERESTING CREATURES,
So strange and singular, that the sacred historian says: "UPON THE EARTH THERE IS NOT HIS LIKE;" and, alluding to his immense size and gigantic power, says that he "esteemeth iron as straw, and brass as rotten wood," and that his "bones are as strong as pieces of brass" and "like bars of iron." Job, ch. 41 and 40. Yet a perfect specimen of this immense animal is to be seen at the Museum, at all hours, for the

TRIFLING SUM OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS;
a sight which has not only never been enjoyed before, but which the difficulty of obtaining the animal renders it probable

NEVER WILL BE AGAIN.

Who, then, will fail to embrace this opportunity? He is seen both in the water and out of the water, the same, as he would be in his native country. Besides, he is accompanied by a native Arab; so that, for 25 cents, the visitor sees both the animal and the man from the far-off and ancient Nile. And not only this wonderful novelty, but the entire Museum, with its million of curiosities, which now embraces

The BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, with its myriads of living fish, and in which have just been added many new specimens, beside a LIVING SHARK, LIVING SEAL, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, THE WHAT IS IT? or, MAN MONKEY, HAPPY FAMILY, &c., &c., beside

TWO SUPERB DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES
EVERY DAY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.; at each of which is produced the elegant and superb drama,
THE CROSS OF GOLD;
Or, THERESA'S VOW.
And the laughable and inimitable Farce,
THE TWO BUZZARDS,
Which has never failed to convulse the house with laughter.
During the entertainment will also appear,
MISS TOEDT, THE WONDERFUL VIOLINIST,
And Miss DAWRON, in a Patriotic Song.

And notwithstanding all these novelties and attractions, the price of admission is only 25 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents; while it would cost ten times that amount to see the same things at other establishments.

TWO LIVING WHALES

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
UNDER AN ELEGANT PAVILLION,
AT JONES' WOODS.
These whales have been obtained at great expense,
FROM THE NORTHERN SEAS,
and at a great outlay of both labor and money.
A LARGE TANK
has been erected in these beautiful grounds, in which they are exhibited, and which is supplied with
PURE OCEAN WATER,
from the East River, at the rate of
216,000 GALLONS DAILY,
by means of a powerful steam-pump, which throws a six-inch stream through
ONE THOUSAND FEET OF IRON PIPE,
lined with cement, and laid expressly for that purpose.
Admission only 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
The 2d and 3d av. cars convey passengers to 65th-st., within five minutes' walk of Jones' Woods—the pleasantest ramble in this vicinity.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

This popular place of public amusement will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
on which occasion
AND EVERY NIGHT, TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented, a new and indescribable curiosity of literature, comprising comedy, farce, burlesque, spectacle, melo-drama, opera, ballet, etc., entitled the
SEVEN SONS,
with the following cast of characters:

Diavoline, an old favorite, formerly one of the Seven Sisters..........Miss Laura Keene
Columbia..........Miss J. H. Klien
Satanella, another of the Seven Sisters..........Miss Sara Stevens
Tartarus, afterwards Ike, a Yankee boy, and Hezekiah Peabody, a Yankee pedlar..........Mrs. Lotty Hough
Asmodeus, afterwards Hank, a fast boy, afterwards Mlle. Marie, a French lady, afterwards a Fire Zouave..........Mrs. Chanfrau
Diavolus, afterwards Tim Toggles, an imported tiger, afterwards Dr. Dashaway, an equestrienne..........Miss Ione Burke
Molasses, afterwards Jack, a sailor..........Miss Frances
Rhadamanthus, afterwards Harry, a news-boy..........Miss Dillon
Sulphurus, afterwards Han, a Dutch boy, afterwards the Fraulien pumper neckel..........Mrs. Marlowe
Memphistophiles, afterwards a young man about town..........Miss Robertson
Pluto, King of Hades, afterwards Cuffee, irrepressible as ever, in everybody's way, continually breaking out in a new place with a new Union song..........Mr. J. G. Burnett
Cæsar, afterwards Dr. Fussall, special war correspondent of the Thunderer, fully impregnated with the belief that he who don't fight but runs away, will certainly have the best chance of living to fight on another occasion..........Mr. Levick
Jake Butt, a New-York boy, other than which no description is necessary..........Mr. H. F. Daly
Fred. Flutter, an English fop, formerly an officer in the Crimea..........Mr. Marlowe
Mickey McGinnis, one of the great unwashed, a Sixth Ward Politician..........Mr. Dillon
Machiavelli, afterwards Sleekwit, an unmitigated Abolitionist..........Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Alexander, afterwards Von Slyck, a gentleman of Teutonic origin, who has been spoiled by his appetite..........Mr. C. Burnett
Policeman, one of the regular blue and pewter..........Mr. W. E. Richardson
Imp..........Mr. J. D. Billy
Mrs. Pluto, the mother of the Seven Sons, as well as the maternal parent of the Seven Sisters, (it is trusted the excellence of the first rendition of this character will apologize for its second introduction..........Mr. C. Peters

THE MUSIC OF THIS OLLA PODRIDA,
including
A NEW OVERTURE,
and new entr'actes, composed and arranged by
THOMAS BAKER
THE EXQUISITE SCENERY
painted by Messrs.
JAMES M. ROBERTS, and MINARD LEWIS.
THE NEW AND ELABORATE MACHINERY,
By JOHN M. SMART.
NOVEL PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
By MR. HENRY and Assistants.
Doors open at 6½, commence at 7½.
Box book now open. Seats secured ten days in advance without extra charge.

WINTER GARDEN.

EVERY NIGHT
The brilliant and beautiful
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will appear as
CINDERELLA,
in the charming burlesque of that title.
New Music by KOPPITZ.
COMIC SONGS, DANCES, and DELIGHTS.
Mrs. W. R. Blake, Skerrett, Miss Emma Hall, Lothian, Messrs. A. H. Davenport, Lewis Baker, C. Szollosys appear.
Mrs. Wood will sing with Mr. Baker, the celebrated duetto marziale, allegro immoderato con fuoco and featherano:

While we're here if they interfere,
Won't we give them a warming.

Also, the celebrated aria andante con furia e tendrezza:

Whack row de dow dow,
Where was you Gen. Patterson?

received with
UNBOUNDED ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT.

"Uprouse ye, then, my merry, merry men,
It is our opening day."

GRAND OPENING DAY OF THE
PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY,
NO. 563 BROADWAY,
Next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 28, 1861.

The wonders of the world and beauties of nature, hitherto hidden, now revealed! Showing that the handicraft of man follows on the heels of Nature.

Wonders of the brain and *pons Varoli*, where the seat of the mind or soul is supposed to be.

Wonders of the five senses—seeing, hearing, smelling, taste and touch.

Extraordinary freaks of Nature, together with wonders from Paris, Florence, Munich and England.

Wonders of Life, actually showing hidden life within life.

Wonders of accouchment, wonders in hermaphrodites, wonders in obstetricy, wonders of embryology, wonders of osteology.

WONDERFUL.
1,700 parts of the human body at one view,
AND GREATER WONDERS STILL
In the
SEPULCHRE, OR PATHOLOGICAL ROOM!

Lectures daily, together with surprising, interesting and unprecedented experiments in chemistry.

Open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

MR. WALLACK

Begs to announce the completion of his new theatre.
It will be opened
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.
Particulars of the
NEW PLAY,
TALENTED COMPANY,
SCENERY, MACHINERY, AND DECORATIONS,
will appear in future announcements.
Box office open Monday, 23d inst., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DISBROW'S

SKATING GYMNASIUM,
5th-av., corner 39th-st.
Open every evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A Band of music enlivens the scene.
Admission (with privilege of skating,) 25 cents.
Children (under 12 years of age,) 15 cents.

GRAND UNION EXHIBITION OF THE WAR.—This is the most timely and rational entertainment of the day. It combines three great attractions:

1. A SPLENDID AND ACCURATE PANORAMA, painted by eminent artists, and exhibited with dioramic effects, presenting a most imposing and graphic view of the principal places and events connected with the war.

2. A POPULAR LECTURE on the most exciting topic of the times, containing just the information desired by the people.

3. A MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, instrumental and vocal, by that well-known pianist and vocalist, Geo. H. Russell.

Exhibition EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted.) Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Cards of admission, 25 cents; children half price.

A MATINEE every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at a reduced price, to accommodate families and schools.

Hope Chapel, (upper hall,) No. 720 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENERY, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, &c., No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

MORE SURGEONS FROM RICHMOND.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Sept. 21,
via Baltimore, Sunday, Sept. 22.

Surgeons Powell, Harris, Le Boutillier, Stevenson, Connolly, McLaughlin, Gray, and Winston, who were made prisoners at Bull Run, and released on parole, arrived here from Norfolk on a flag of truce, and proceeded to Washington. They are accompanied by S. Phillips Day, special correspondent of the London *Herald*.

Until within two weeks there were about 1,300 National prisoners at Richmond. Yesterday and to-day many of them were sent to New-Orleans. Mr Ely is still at Richmond.

The above Surgeons have taken care of our wounded, and have a letter from Lieut. Todd, brother-in-law of President Lincoln, highly complimentary of their services, and reflecting severely upon the National Surgeons, who forsook their wounded compatriots at Richmond some weeks since to return North.

Gen. Beauregard's head-quarters are at Fairfax Court-house, and Gen. Johnston's probably at Winchester. It was not supposed at Richmond that the rebels would make an attack upon Washington.

Certain kinds of provisions were enormously high. Gold brought 15 per cent.

The *Merrimac*, at Norfolk, was fast being converted into a powerful floating battery. There are about 4,000 troops at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RETIREMENT OF OLD NAVY OFFICERS—COMMODORES STRINGHAM AND PENDERGRAST—VESSELS FOR THE SOUTHERN COAST, ETC.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861.

The virtual dismissal of Commodore Stringham, Capts. Mercer, Nicholson, Hull and others, at a time when the Navy is about to enter on general active operations, and on the heels of the victory of Hatteras, in which all the above officers were conspicuous, creates not a little excitement here, particularly in the fleet. The cause for this sudden movement I have heard no one attempt to explain, except that the Department has resolved to place the Navy in the hands of young men. If this is the true explanation, we can already see how it, in some instances, cuts down the tallest and best, and elevates the shortest and poorest. Capt. Goldsborough, who will have command of the Atlantic blockading squadron, is a worthy and capable commander: and, though he has not hitherto been specially distinguished, will, no doubt, sustain himself well in that important position. With the younger officers of the Navy the razeeing process is quite popular, though the respect, not to say affection, entertained for the senior officers relieved, at the same time produces a general regret. Commodore Stringham must be now well on to sixty years of age, while Commodore Pendergrast is probably a few years his senior, and somewhat stricken with palsy. The retiring Captains, though well on in years, are, nevertheless, by no means past the period of their usefulness. The movement appears to be more or less experimental, for it remains to be seen how well qualified those will prove themselves who will succeed to active commands.

Though nothing of particular importance has transpired of late, there are certain movements which indicate that great activity prevails with reference to the Southern coast, in both the Army and Navy. Frigates, sloops-of-war and gun-boats come into the Roads, lay for a day or an hour, obtain a few supplies, take in some coal, and are off again. It is understood that they take their flight southward. The precise locality where they will congregate may not be more definitely indicated now. Gun-boats and vessels of light draft preponderate. There are but few places where the great frigates, like the *Minnesota* and *Wabash*, drawing from 25 to 28 feet of water, can be made useful. I believe that it will not be deemed harsh or untimely criticism, to say that it has been a piece of practical folly to employ these great ships in blockading Charleston, when the nearest they could approach to the channel, through which steamers and vessels trading with that port pass, was five miles. Ships of ten and fifteen feet draft are wanted there and on the coast generally, and then we should not have the constant report that rebel steamers and sailing-craft pass in and out of harbors, while the blockading ships were miles away, and yet the nearest they could get.

Within the last twelve hours several light draft, some of them side-wheel gun-boats, formerly tugs of great power, have come into the Roads. Were I to guess, I would say that they would next appear on Pamlico Sound, through Hatteras Inlet, though of this I have no positive information. Judging from the class and number of gun-boats that from time to time appear here, we may safely affirm that our country will soon eclipse any other in this respect. Though a large proportion of them are taken from the merchant service, yet many of them are of unsurpassed model, while, almost without exception, this class of boats excel, by far, in speed those built under Naval auspices. The *Iroquois* is the swiftest specimen of naval architecture afloat, her speed being from twelve to sixteen knots, or about the common time of many of the purchased boats formerly in the merchant service. While the recent purchases have brought into the Navy a number of fine ships, admirably suited for the service, it is at the same time unquestionably true that purchases have resulted in little less than outrageous swindles, since boats have been brought out that have neither speed or capacity for the rough usage of the sea, and are fit only to keep near shore and in smooth water. I have reason to believe that in the matter of armament similar blunders, or worse, have been committed. Considerable regret has been expended on the loss of the guns of a favorite steamer lately; but I conclude that if the very truth were known the loss was not so very great after all; indeed, it may be a question whether the loss of that which was an unsafe reliance is not in fact a real benefit. I saw a letter written by an experienced naval officer, describing the bombardment of Hatteras, in which he speaks of the shots fired by a certain vessel in the engagement as "falling not more, and, in fact, not less than one mile short." Guns, as well as ships, that were expected to be great, prove otherwise. While we are adding many very fine specimens, we are getting both of the sort into the Navy in our haste to obtain numbers.

Everything is quiet at Newport's News, though Gen. Phelps holds himself in constant readiness for the rebels, whether they come by land or water. The *Yorktown* the rebels are very anxious to take down to Norfolk, to have her repaired before she sinks, which she is likely to do on account of the tinkering done to her to make her impregnable. How well they succeeded may be judged from the fact that two of the *Louisiana's* shots went through her the other day. She still hovers above Newport's News, watching for a favorable moment for running down to Norfolk, which moment is not likely to arrive very soon.

Work on the Artesian well, which has reached a depth of about 325 feet, has been suspended, in order to procure pipes smaller than those used up to that depth. It is an interesting fact that almost the entire distance which the shaft has been sunk marine shells have been found. There is no immediate prospect of finding water.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Eighteen men were enlisted last week at the old offices in this City. Thirteen of them were transferred to Governor's Island; the remainder were enlisted for the mounted service. Although these figures show that recruiting for general service has improved, there is yet ample room for still further improvement. Three old established offices ought to be able to book more than eighteen men per week, especially in New-York.

There is very little business doing at the offices for the new regiments. Lately it has not been an uncommon thing for two or three days to pass without a single man being sent to the doctor's office for examination.

The office recently opened at No. 5 Bowling-green to recruit for the corps of Engineers, to which three new companies were added by the Act of Aug 3, 1861, does not make much progress. All enlisted men in this corps must be able to read and write, and must know the first four rules of arithmetic. The recruiting officers for the Engineers have, therefore, a much more limited field than the officers of any other arm of the service.

The troops on Governor's Island have not received their pay for the two months ending the last of August. It is very seldom that they have to wait so long for it.

A detachment of recruits, enlisted here and at Albany for the mounted service, left yesterday for Carlisle Barracks, Penn.

The Court-Martial at the Brooklyn Navy-yard continued in session on Saturday. A marine was tried for striking a man with a hatchet.

The recruiting offices for the Navy continue to have a great run of business. Two hundred men were enlisted here last week. It seems rather strange that the Navy recruiting offices should keep so far ahead of those for the Army.

The following vessels are at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

Names of vessels.	Guns.	Names of vessels.	Guns.
North Carolina	84	Alabama	8
Brandywine	50	Augusta	8
Jamestown	26	Santiago de Cuba	8
Unadilla	13	Quaker City	8
Wyandotte	10	Stars and Stripes	4
Crusader	10	Mercury	2
Sumter	10	O. M. Pettit	2
James Adger	8	Gem of the Sea	4

The forces in the harbor add up as follows:

	Men.		Men.
Governor's Island	340	North Carolina	1,000
Fort Hamilton	780	Marine Barracks	200
Fort Lafayette	85	Vessels in harbor (abt).	400
Bedloe's Island	50		
Total			2,855

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Sept. 21.

The Philadelphia Navy-yard, which at the present time is thronged with workmen for the purpose of building and repairing vessels to be used in putting down the present rebellion in a number of the Southern States, did not assume much importance until 1804, though, previous to this date, the U. S. frigate *United States* had been built. Since the permanent establishment of the Yard, a great number of vessels have been built, and most of them have not only been the pride of their commanders, but of the nation. Under every circumstance, these vessels have proved to be worthy the well-known fame of Philadelphia shipbuilders and mechanics. Robert Kennedy was the first Storekeeper, the year being 1812, and Commodore Alexander Murray was the first to have command. He was quite celebrated, having been engaged in thirteen battles by land and sea. Captain Gale was in command of the Marine Corps during the same period, and at that time two gun-boats were constructed. Since that period, the Yard has been commanded by the following officers: Capt. Joseph Nicholson, who had command of the first ship fitted out by Maryland during the Revolution. The Captain signalized himself in several battles. After the expiration of his term, the Yard was under the charge of Capt. Renshaw, Com. James Biddle, Com. James Barron, Com. Wm. Bainbridge, who was on board the United States frigate *Constitution* at the time of the capture of the English frigate *Java*. Com. Barron served a second term, when he was succeeded by Com. Charles Stewart, whose fame is world-wide. At the expiration of Com. Stewart's first term, Com. Conner assumed command, and he was subsequently superseded by Com. Stewart. Then followed Com. George C. Read, making his second term; Com. Wm. D. Shubrick, and again, for the third term, Com. Stewart. These embrace all the Commanders of the Navy-yard, except Capt. S. F. Du Pont, who is now in command.

The following are the names and classes of vessels built at this yard: Ships-of-the-line *Pennsylvania* and *North Carolina*; frigates *United States* and *Raritan*; sloops-of-war *Germantown*, *Vandalia* and *Dale*; store vessels, the *Relief* and *Princeton*; screw-frigate, the *Wabash*; first-class steam sloops, screw *Lancaster*; side-wheel, *Mississippi* and *Susquehannah*; second-class steam sloops, screw *Pawnee*, *Wyoming* and *Tuscarora*. There are now building, the *Juniata* and a side-wheel steamer, which has not yet been named. The ground inclosed by the wall, surrounding the Navy-yard, was ceded to the Government by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 29th of March, 1827, the act providing that "the cession made should continue in force so long as the same territory is used by the Government of the United States for the purposes of a Navy-yard, and no longer." And it also provides that all processes, civil and criminal, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, shall extend into, and be effectual, within the territory ceded, as if the law had not passed.

RELEASED FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

A NOTE FROM MR. MARCUS CICERO STANLEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the public have been pretty generally informed of my incarceration in Fort Lafayette, I desire through your columns to inform them that on Saturday I received an honorable discharge.

My arrest was the result of a conspiracy, but friends who know my loyalty obtained a hearing, and the gentleman who made the investigation at the instance of the Government, reported back, that my course in the premises deserved rather the approbation of the Government than its censure. The charge was, that I had been guilty of discouraging enlistments; the specification, that I had, some months ago, induced men to transfer themselves from the exploded and condemned Empire City Regiment, to other New-York regiments.

The charge is false, but the specification is substantially true. I most assuredly did aid with money a body of intelligent young fellows (who had discovered the character of the Empire crowd,) in transferring themselves into more decent and loyal company.

I also aided in having the would-be staff officers of that bogus regiment rejected by the State; but some of the best citizens of New-York united with me in that action. The names of these people and their antecedents were subsequently laid before the Government at Washington, and some notion may be formed of how deeply the revelation told, by the fact that Gen. Scott, in direct view of the case issued an order, requesting the Governors of States thenceforth to be especially careful not to commission as staff officers any persons except those of "*known loyalty and good moral character.*" It was susceptible of proof that several of the officers of the so-called Empire City Regiment, had been in a secret organization before the attack on Sumter, to lend their efforts to the rebels for a raid on Washington; and that while several had been convicted of the gravest crimes, none of them, with a single exception, aspired to a higher social position than that of fancy pugilists or sidewalk gamblers. It was one of this disbanded party who contrived the charge against me, and the State Department might have learned by a very brief inquiry previous to my arrest, that the matter complained of took place more than three months ago, (when the Government itself was discouraging enlistments,) and that the motive of the unworthy parties, was entirely malicious and revengeful. I do not, however, desire to complain of the Government for any portion of their action in my case. Though I was arrested wrongfully, they gave me a prompt and liberal hearing, and I feel that the nine days confinement I have undergone is but a small sacrifice for me to make in behalf of a system necessary to the punishment of traitors and stifling out of treason.

Respectfully yours, M. C. STANLEY.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The Detroit *Tribune* says of this gentleman:

"While in this city, he was closeted with a select circle who are *known to be doubtful in their loyalty*; he made a speech to them; and since he left Detroit more than one of that secret circle have said to others, who were invited but would not be contaminated by the foul conspiracy, "You ought to have heard Ex-President Pierce last night; he would have cured you of the idea of supporting this Government in this damnable war." Our opinion is that Franklin Pierce is a prowling traitor spy.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTH VERMONT REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been encamped for some time past at St. Albans, Vt., broke camp on Saturday and started for the seat of war. The men did not land in this City, but proceeded direct to Jersey City where cars were taken for Washington. They are a fine, hardy-looking set of men, and appear well calculated to sustain the honor of the Green Mountain State. Annexed is a list of the officers:

Field and Staff—Henry A. Smalley, Burlington, Colonel; Nathan Lord, Jr., Montpelier, Lieutenant-Colonel; Lewis A. Grant, Bellows Falls, Major; Wm. P. Russell, Middlebury, Surgeon; Henry C. Shaw, Waitsfield, Assistant-Surgeon; Volney M. Simons, Swanton, Chaplain; A. O. Brainerd, St. Albans, Quartermaster; E. M. Brown, Montpelier, Adjutant; C. C. Spaulding, Montpelier, Sergeant-Major; A. Austin, Winooski, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Geo. K. Hall, Commissary-Sergeant; Asa R. Burleson, Burlington, Drum-Major.

Line Officers.—Company A, St. Albans—Chas. G. Chandler, Captain; Alonzo R. Hurlburt, First Lieutenant; Louis M. D. Smith, Second Lieutenant. Company B, Middlebury—E. W. Rose, Captain; W. D. Wright, First Lieutenant; O. A. Comstock, Second Lieutenant. Company C, Swanton—John D. Sheridan, Captain; F. H. Barney, First Lieutenant; [illegible] Second Lieutenant. Company D, Hydepark—R. C. Benton, Captain; James W. Stiles, First Lieutenant; Samuel Sumner, Jr., Second Lieutenant. Company E, Manchester—Charles P. Dudley, Captain; W. H. H. Peck, First Lieutenant; Samuel E. Burnham, Second Lieutenant. Company F, Cornwall—E. S. Stowell, Captain; C. R. Crane, First Lieutenant; E. A. Hamilton, Second Lieutenant. Company G, Rutland—B. R. Jenne, Captain; C. T. Atchison, First Lieutenant; M. J. McManus, Second Lieutenant. Company H, Brandon—Charles W. Seagar, Captain; C. H. Forbes, First Lieutenant; C. J. Ormsbee, Second Lieutenant. Company I, Burlington—John R. Lewis, Captain; Wm. P. Spaulding, First Lieutenant; Henry Ballard, Second Lieutenant. Company K, Richmond—F. F. Gleason, Captain; Wm. Symonds, First Lieutenant; George Hatch, Second Lieutenant.

THE FORTY-THIRD (ALBANY) REGIMENT.

A squad of men, thirty in number, that were left behind at the departure of this regiment, on Friday, went on last night to join their respective companies under command of Lieut. [illegible]. The Lieutenant-Colonel, [illegible], also left at the same time to join the regiment.

Non-Arrival of the Jura.

Montreal, Sunday, Sept. 22—9 P. M.

The Farther Point line has been interrupted since 11 o'clock this morning. There were no signs of the *Jura* then, and the *North Briton* had not passed down. There is a strong east wind and the weather was foggy part of the night.

Prince Napoleon in Boston.

Boston, Sunday, Sept. 22.

The yacht *Jerome Napoleon*, with Prince Napoleon and suite on board, arrived here this afternoon.

The Erie Canal.

Albany, Saturday, Sept. 21.

One hundred and thirty boats passed Fultonville yesterday, bound for tide-water.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 21, 1861.

$5,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90½	65	Pacific M. S. Co.	83½
3,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Coup	80½	50	co..........b60	83½
12,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	80½	50	do..........b60	83¼
1,000	do	80½	20	do	83
3,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '62.	82½	100	Erie Railway	26¼
1,000	Ill. Cnl. Reg. Bs.	80	130	do	26½
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43	671	N. Y. Cen. R.	73½
10,000	Virginia State 6s.	52	100	do..........b60	73½
2,000	do..........s60	51	5	do	73½
15,000	North Car. St. 6s.	61½	100	Reading Railroad	35
2,000	Georgia St. 6s.	64½	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65½
10,000	Missouri State 6s.	43¼	5	Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	96
44,000	do	43½	10	Galena & Chica. R.	69¼
1,000	Mo. 6s I. H. & St. J. R	47	50	do..........nw	69½
7,000	Cal. State 7s	79	50	do	69½
7,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	92	156	do	69½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. bd. '76.	100½	600	Clev. & Toledo R.	29½
1,000	LaC. & M. L. G. bds	11	200	do	29½
2,000	do	11½	250	Chicago & R'k I. R.	43½
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	38	100	do	43½
3,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	98	100	do	44
1,000	do	97½	60	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	62
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B	66½	50	do	62¼
75	Cum. Coal Pref.	5	100	do	62½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Coup	91	10	Panama Railroad	110
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	90½	75	Pacific Mail St. Co.	83
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Coup	80½	50	do..........b30	82¾
10,000	Trea. 6 ⅌ c. 2 Year	98½	50	N. Y. Central R.	73½
5,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	43	160	do..........b10	73½
25	American Ex. Bk.	80	150	do..........b3	73½
50	Little Miami R.	75	100	do..........s3	73½

Monday, Sept. 23—A. M.

The Treasury Department has shown the greatest possible expedition, since the new 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds left the engraver's hands, in executing and forwarding the Bonds to the early subscribers, according to their orders. We learn that every order had been completed at the Department on Saturday last. And it affords us pleasure to make the additional announcement that two millions of the Bonds, executed in blank, of all denominations, were forwarded to this City in care of Mr. Jones, of the Chemical Bank, and Mr. Coe, of the American Exchange Bank, on Saturday night, and will be ready for new applicants, with Mr. Cisco, at the Sub-Treasury this morning. The Bank delegation just named spent a day or two in Washington, and the visit is one of great public good, not only in removing cause of trouble and annoyance to the Associated Banks by the frequent transfer of large sums of bullion to the Sub-Treasury before it is actually needed for disbursement, but in mutual explanations of the financial position of the Government and the views of the Associated Banks in reference to the future guarantee and redistribution of the National Loan. The suggestions of the Bank gentlemen were listened to with the utmost courtesy and deference by the Secretary, who, in turn, afforded every facility which his confidential relations with the Army and Navy Departments enabled him to do, for appreciating, on the spot, the martial strength and naval power of the Government, about which, we have reason to know, they return abundantly satisfied, if, indeed, they were not so before. The United States Notes, of small denomination, redeemable on demand, continue to be issued for disbursement purposes, and as a convenient and popular circulation are found to be peculiarly acceptable to the Army, besides being preferred to Gold by the disbursing agents of the Government, far and near. The greatest good is found in saving the frequent and unnecessary transfer of Gold from the financial centres to points where it is intrinsically less valuable as a medium of exchange than these Circulating Notes of the Treasury. This branch and privilege of the recent Loan act of Congress will not be surrendered, while they afford such eminent advantages in the season of War and its varied and widely distributed expenditure. The pamphlet of some "Bank Officer" against these notes, noticed and pointedly rebuked by a morning cotemporary, but which we have not seen, is, we presume, nothing more than the indulgence of some pet theory of the writer and the small clique of defeated bullionists which he may represent, against the repealing clause in the Loan Act touching the exclusive use of Specie as under the Act of 1846. Such views have no sympathy with the people in times like the present, if they ever had in the State or City of New-York. The fewest possible number of financial authorities are disposed to listen to them, and the sagacious and practical Sub-Treasurer of this City, himself, deems all such attempts to interfere with the demand circulation of the Government, pending the War, uncalled for and out of place. We heard the authorship of the anonymous pamphlet ascribed, on Saturday, to a gentleman connected with one of our large Banks; if rightly, we can only say that the attempt to dictate to the Secretary on the subject, is unworthy alike of his position as a Banker and his pretensions as a leading negotiator. It is no doubt the general sentiment of the public that nothing more should be said on the matter. As a great and already tried convenience to the Treasury and to the Army and other public creditors, the case is concluded; and so far as any fears are indulged by straight-laced theorists in regard to the abuse of the paper money system likely to grow out of it, they had as well be dismissed, as to Secretary Chase's administration of the Department, at once.

In reference to the second guarantee of $50,000,000 by the Associated Banks, we are not permitted to know all that occurred between the Secretary and the Bank delegation above named. The whole interchange of views, however, and all the changes suggested and agreed to be made in reference to the conduct of the great account between the Department and the Banks, were directed to the purpose of absorbing the future installments of the National Loan with the utmost possible ease to the Money market, without sacrificing the needful convenience of either party. The present heavy and uncalled for Specie balances in the New-York Sub-Treasury will be reduced to a working minimum below ten millions, if not to five or six millions, and future drafts upon the Bank account will be subdivided into smaller sums than heretofore, and these drafts placed with Mr. Cisco, [illegible] to be drawn only as his wants may require their payment. There is little or no doubt that the second instalment will be promptly guaranteed by the Associated Banks of the three cities, as originally contemplated. The Banks could do no less, in view of the improved condition of general trade, growing, confessedly out of the success of the first negotiation, even if it were not their own interest, nor the dictate of their own security upon public confidence, than to follow out the programme to the end. And we have reason to believe that it will be the sincere pleasure of nine-tenths of their managers, including all the most enlightened and truly able of their number, to do so. In this belief we mean to include the Bankers of the sister cities of Boston and Philadelphia. The second installment to date from 15th October, will necessarily absorb a large share of the 6 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes of 1863, part of which are now floating on the market at 98½ ⅌ cent.

The popular subscriptions to the Loan have taken the new and more permanent turn of widely-spread Treasury agencies since our last weekly review; thus diminishing the daily amounts and incidental labor of the New-York subscription at the Sub-Treasury. The returns already reported from Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Albany, Troy and Chicago are sufficiently encouraging, in advance of the readiness of the Bonds themselves. The process will doubtless be more so when the Bonds are prepared for instant delivery, saving the applicants all risk and trouble of correspondence with Washington through the mail. The following are the daily sums taken at the New-York office the past week, not including the subscriptions made with Mr. M. Ketchum, whose agency in Exchange-place was opened on Saturday morning:

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW 7.30 LOAN.

By individuals.	Last week.	Previous week.
Monday	$480,000	$427,000
Tuesday	308,000	517,000
Wednesday	445,000	527,000
Thursday	250,000	1,049,000
Friday	413,000	995,000
Saturday	108,000	355,000
Total individuals	$2,004,000	$3,861,000
Paid in by Banks	7,000,000	3,500,000
Total for week	$9,004,000	$7,361,000
Total for the fortnight		$16,365,000
Previously—By Banks	$12,600,000	
Individuals	4,775,000—	17,375,000
Total paid up to date		$33,740,000
Balance of first Bank guarantee		1,260,000
Total allotted to New-York to Oct. 15		$35,000,000

It will thus be seen that on the return of all the money by the Department derived from individual subscriptions to the Banks, the amount at New-York on the first guaranty will be nearly settled. Of these subscriptions about $6,000,000 has been already audited at Washington and the money reimbursed to the Banks, leaving about $4,640,000 to be accounted for. At Philadelphia the private subscriptions amount, thus far, to $2,294,000, out of $5,000,000 allotted to the Banks of that city. And at Boston the private subscriptions, we understand, to be nearly one-half the $10,000,000 allotted to that city, though we have not seen the exact figures. The whole private subscriptions, from the 19th August to 21st September, may be thus reckoned:

At New-York	$10,640,000
Boston	5,000,000
Philadelphia	2,294,000
*Other agencies, say	1,000,000
Total, first month	$18,934,000

*Just opened.

The trade of the past week was generally active. In the departments of General Foreign Merchandise and Domestic Produce, business was unusually buoyant. Heavy speculations are going on in Sugar and Coffee, and a free demand is also experienced for other articles in the same line, because of the gradually reduced present supplies and the certainty that the next entries will be taxed to the full measure of the recent Tariff Bill, having left the Foreign port of lading after the Bill became a law. Immense purchases of meat and other provisions are being made for Government account, which render an export demand, for the time, a secondary consideration, while in Grain and Flour the European orders have multiplied, and the prices advanced. The last mail received on Saturday, by the *Europa* at Boston, advise wider limits as to price, and the news just telegraphed from the *Saxonia* off Cape Race, reports a further rise on the other side in Wheat and Indian Corn. The French as well as English buyers are reported to be in the New-York market for Wheat, while liberal orders from England and Ireland for Indian Corn, have more than sustained the advance in that Grain under large present and expected arrivals from the West. The Domestic Commission houses continue to do a good business in staple Cotton and Woolen goods, and the Foreign Dry Goods Importers report a fair trade, though not extending to Silk or fancy articles in proportion to heavier goods. The disposition to economize in expensive dress fabrics continues pretty general; but this sign is not an unfavorable one for a sound Fall trade. The new entries of Foreign Merchandise of all descriptions keep light for the season, while there is a sensible increase in the withdrawals from Bond of the previous importation. The Customs duties paid for the week are over half a million of dollars. As the sales of these goods increase, there is a little more demand for Exchange on Europe, from the Importers, though the rise to 108½@109 ⅌ cent., on London, was owing in part to one or two large orders to remit on Baltimore or other Southern account—a movement which certain parties, too ready perhaps to cavil at the Government, gave undue importance to, as proceeding from the incautious action of the District Attorney under the recent Confiscation bill. Whatever errors of haste or mistaken duty may have grown out of the execution of this delicate office, we have reason to know will be promptly corrected from Washington, if it has not already been. But it is due to truth to add that the principal transfers of Money to London, from apprehensions of this sort, were made nearly or quite three months ago, since when the large Bank accounts of New-Orleans and Mobile were virtually closed. The market for Money, which manifested signs of higher rates early in the week, relapsed into its accustomed ease and cheapness under the favorable Grain advices from Europe, and the moderate inquiry for Exchange for Saturday's mail. The terms for the latter were in some instances easier for Bankers' bills than on Wednesday, by 1@1½ ⅌ cent., and the quotation from 108½@109, left off [illegible] while the offers for Merchants' bills were [illegible], say 107½@108½ ⅌ cent. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury is $1,348,000 higher than at the close of the previous week, and the calculation is that the Bank Average, on the statement this afternoon, will show about a corresponding decrease. Some parcels of Gold have gone to Washington and the West for Government account, while about $600,000 in Foreign Coin has been received—though it is doubtful whether the latter has gone into the Bank account, being withheld from recoinage to await the course of Exchange.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,224,710, against $3,730,080 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,988,526, against $2,151,358 same week last season. The export clearances of specie are reported $11,500. The same week last year showed an Export of $530,843.

The Trade returns for eight months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, a few days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, as $93,727,000

Add three weeks in September	5,063,338
Total since Jan. 1	$98,790,338
Against same time last year	179,022,355
Decreased Import since 1st January	$80,232,017

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 $86,506,000

Add three weeks in September	6,727,924
Total clearances since Jan. 1	$93,233,924
Against same time last year	65,992,275
Increased Exports since Jan. 1	27,241,649

The Exports of Specie from New-York

from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are	$3,275,000
Against same time, 1860	41,418,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1	$38,143,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York		$34,418,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston		7,636,000
California Gold at New-York		25,283,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1		$67,337,000
Against same time 1860:		
From California	$24,218,000	
From abroad	892,000—	$25,110,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1		$42,227,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ⅌ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	90½@90@91
Two years 6 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes	98½@98½
New-York Central	73½@72½@73½
New-York and Erie	25½@25½@26½
Reading	36@35@35½
Rock Island	43½@42½@44
Michigan Guaranteed	30½@31½@31
Michigan Southern	14@14½@14
Michigan Central	42@42
Toledo	30@29½@30½@29½
Galena	69½@70@68½@69½
Illinois Central	66@65@66½@65½
Panama	111@110½
Pacific Mail	82@81½@83½
Missouris	43½@42½@43½@43½
Virginias	52½@51½@53
Tennessees	43½@43
Hudson River	33@34@33½
Harlem Preferred	25@25½
Burlington and Quincy	61½@62½
Harlem, Common	10½@10½

The Stock dealings of the week were adversely influenced on Monday and Tuesday by the rise in the Exchange market, and the exaggerated rumors as to the cause of it. After the close of the Boston steamer mail, the feeling turned again, and prices fully recovered on the Share list to the previous currency, and Government Stocks went higher, closing with sales, on Saturday, at 91 ⅌ cent. for the Coupons of 1881. The firmness in Government credit has been a feature in the market for several weeks, and its influence has been to check any extravagant temporary fall in State Stocks or in dividend-paying Railways. The Western shares closed firm on Saturday, but without any important movement at the Board, the printed sales being unusually light. The transfers of the new Erie Railway corporation open to-day, and the Shares are firm for immediate transfer, at 26@26½ ⅌ cent. New-York Central was actively dealt in on Friday and Saturday, at improving rates; some of the heaviest sales being made outside the regular sessions of the Board, the price leaving off 73½@73¾ ⅌ cent. The dealings in Missouri Sixes continue large, but the price is kept barely steady under contradictory rumors of the course of military affairs in the State. The fast position of Missouri in the Union is not so much questioned, as the effect upon her material prosperity of the War. In reference to this, we have heretofore remarked that the General Government will no doubt feel itself bound to reimburse all damages to the railways and other property of the State, growing out of the circumstance that her territory has been made the battle-field of the West; nor is it improbable that other financial relief will be extended upon a liberal scale after the war in compensation of the loyalty of the State under such trying circumstances. The freight traffic of the Western and New-York roads continues heavy, and an advance in rates has been notified on the pressure of Eastward bound Produce. The Erie Canal has been partially damaged by a break near Utica, causing a short but not serious interruption to navigation.

The new Bank of Columbia, at Chatham Corners, Columbia County, has arranged for the redemption at par of its circulation of $10 and upward at the Metropolitan Bank.

The Bull's Head Bank has declared its usual half-yearly Dividend of 4 ⅌ cent.

The Bank return this afternoon will no doubt show a further large reduction in Loans and Discounts, and also in Deposits, by reason of the heavy operations with the Government the past week. The Treasury account included in the Deposit line has been drawn down by the payment of $7,000,000, while other accounts have been drawn upon for private subscriptions to the New Loan. At the same time the Discount column will be heavily reduced by the reimbursement of part of the previous advances to the Government, both on the new 7:30 ⅌ cents and the matured old 6 ⅌ cents sent in for redemption. The mercantile Discounts are comparatively steady, though partially lower at the close of last week. The aggregate Deposits we look to see below a hundred millions, leaving the *pro rata* of Specie to the reduced line about 35 or 36 ⅌ cent., or 10@11 ⅌ cent. above the Clearing-house standard. For comparison, we reprint the figures of the return of the 17th of August, (on the eve of the Government negotiation) and the highest point in Loans and Deposits since, together with the Specie average and Sub-Treasury balance:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Bank Specie.	In Sub Treas.
Aug. 17	$108,717,000	$92,046,000	$49,733,000	$4,380,000
Aug. 31	141,081,000	120,436,000	45,098,000	8,851,000
Sept. 14	136,565,000	106,760,000	37,529,000	14,283,000
*Sept. 21	131,000,000	99,700,000	36,000,000	15,541,000

*Estimated.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Totten, of the U. S. Army, and family, from Philadelphia; Col. Z. H. Benton, of Jefferson County; Prof. Phelps, of New-Jersey; Major J. M. Schofield, of the U. S. Army, and Frank Stanwood, of the same, are at the Astor House.

Count Romanoff and family, of France; Col. A. J. Butler, of California; J. M. Wright, of West Point; G. H. Perkins, of the U. S. Navy; Clinton B. Davis, of Hartford; Major C. C. Sibley and J. G. Whistler, of the U. S. Army, and F. A. Eastman, and D. Robb, of Illinois, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. Mahon, of West Point; H. Percy Anderson, bearer of dispatches to Lord Lyons from England; C. P. Ralli, of St. Louis, Mo.; J. T. Hoover, of the United States Coast Survey; G. M. Dexter and T. F. Cushing, of Boston; and B. A. Mason and lady, of Newport, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. A. Noxon, of Albany; Richard Glover, of England; R. H. Mason and family, of Boston; G. [illegible], of the United States Army; W. H. [illegible], of Chicago; [illegible], of [illegible]; and W. A. Davies, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. Chas. H. Sherrill and S. G. Wood, of Albany; W. H. McPherson, of St. Louis; T. A. Hoovey and J. Towle, of Boston, are at the Saint Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Haworth, of England, and M. [illegible], of Putnam Co., are at the Everett House.

Hon. A. B. Corbin, of Washington; G. B. Wheelock and W. Darling, of Boston, are at the Lafarge House.

Judge Moore, of New-York; Capt. J. B. [illegible], of the U. S. Navy; and J. M. Baldwin, of Indianapolis, are at the International Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

United States District Court—Same as Saturday.

Supreme Court—General Term—Nos. 212, 212½, 225, 231, 232, 236, 238, 243, 243 243½, 247, 250, 251, 253, 257, 266, 273, 276, 277, 282, 86, 286, 287, 289, 296.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part I.—Nos. 867, 870, 992, 1035, 1047, 1053, 1145, 11[illegible], 1267, 1351, 966, 1600, 702, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1014, 1016, 1020, 1022.

Liability on the Notes of a Partnership.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Philo Brown and John P. Elton vs. John Mitchell and George H. Kitchen.—This was an action upon the partnership notes of the defendants, in the firm-name of Mitchell & Kitchen.

The defence was, that the note was made after the dissolution of the firm, and that it was made by only one partner, without the knowledge or consent of the other. After the closing of the evidence, the Court charged to the effect, that if the note was signed without the knowledge of both parties, the plaintiff could not recover, but if with such knowledge, then the plaintiffs were entitled to the amount of note. The jury found that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover, and rendered the verdict accordingly for $360.

Wm. E. Curtis for plaintiffs; L. McAdam for defendants.

The Surrogate's Decision in the Blankman Will Case Affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Elisha Williams et al. vs. Edmund Blankman.—Ordered that the decision order and decree of the Surrogate establishing and allowing the last will and testament of Jane A. Blankman as the last will of said deceased as a valid will, and admitting the same to probate, be affirmed, with costs of appeal, and that respondent have execution thereof.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard, J. J.—*The President, &c., of the Bank of Rome vs. David Ludlum, Jr.*—Order affirmed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Hoffman, J.—*Thomas O. Le Roy, et al., vs. Samuel C. Kipp.*—Motion to discharge attachment denied, with $10 costs.

Samuel Dayton vs. D. E. Bond.—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted, and defendant discharged.

Henry C. Brewer vs. John L. Tucker.—Attachment discharged, with $7 costs.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

City Mortality.—There were 163 deaths in this city during the last week, classified as follows. Men, 26; women, 21; boys, 61; girls, 55; adults, 47; children, 116; males, 87; females, 76; colored persons, 3. Diseases—Asphyxia, asthma, bleeding from bowels, bleeding from lungs, brain, bronchitis, burned, compression of brain, croup, delirium tremens, dropsy in the head, erysipelas, intermittent fever, nervous fever, hydrocephalus, heart, liver, lockjaw, malformation of heart, measles, palsy, stomach, tumor, ulceration of bowels—one each; cancer, inflammation of bowels, small-pox, spine—two each; congestion of lungs, debility, diarrhea, [illegible], congestive fever, typhoid fever, [illegible], scrofula, teething—three each; congestion of brain, inflammation of brain—four each; dropsy, [illegible], bilious fever—five each; scarlet fever, inflammation of the lungs, premature birth—six each; convulsions, debility, infantile—eight each; consumption, marasmus infantile—15 each; cholera infantum, 17. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows. First Ward, 1; Second Ward, 9; Third Ward, 4; Fourth Ward, 9; Fifth Ward, 10; Sixth Ward, 15; Seventh Ward, 7; Eighth Ward, 7; Ninth Ward, 17; Tenth Ward, 14; Eleventh Ward, 17; Twelfth Ward, 12: Thirteenth Ward, 6; Fourteenth Ward 5; Fifteenth Ward, 4; Sixteenth Ward, 16; Seventeenth Ward, 4; Eighteenth Ward, 5; Nineteenth Ward, 1.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Flour firm, but less active. Wheat—Sales moderate, at $1 16@$1 17 for car lots of Red State; $1 20 for Amber Michigan, and $1 31 for White do. Last evening, 4,000 bushels Red State, afloat, sold at $1 17. Oats steady, and more doing; car lots are taken at the Central Dépôt at 33½c., and the same price was paid for 9,000 bushels Chicago, afloat. Corn is less active; buyers are not in market unless at figures below holders' views; sales of Western Mixed, in car lots, at 53c., and 7,000 bushels do., afloat, on private terms. Barley more active; about 3,000 bushels choice Wayne County, in car lots, part delivered at Troy, sold at 64c., and 4,000 bushels Rouses' Point, on private terms; within a few days contracts have been made covering about 30,000 bushels Canada West Barley, for this market, on private terms. Whiskey—Sales 220 bbls. at 18½c.@18¾c. Receipts by Central Railroad for New-York, 369 bbls. Oil; 6,863 bbls. Flour; 1,090 bags Wheat; 1,065 boxes Cheese; 22 hhds. Tobacco; 184 bbls. Highwines; 106 bales Wool; 37 bales Hops; 166 bags Seed. For Boston and the East, 3,004 bbls. Flour; 714 sides Leather; 428 bales Wool; 50 bbls. Highwines. Shipments by Canal to New York, Sept. 20, 92,400 bushels [illegible]; [illegible] bushels Wheat; 17,500 bushels Oats; [illegible] Feed.

Buffalo, Saturday, Sept. 21—[illegible]

Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; sales 10,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at [illegible]; 12,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 04; [illegible] bushels do. at $1 05; 6,000 bushels do. at $1 06. Corn closed a shade firmer; sales 26,000 bushels at 38½c.; 22,000 bushels at 39c. Oats steady; sales 12,000 bushels at 20c.; Rye in moderate demand; sales 6,000 bushels at 40c. *Lake Imports*—9,000 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat 80,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—2,000 barrels Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn.

Oswego, Saturday, Sept. 21.

Flour firm. Wheat firm, but buyers and sellers generally apart in their views. Sales, 2,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 05; last night, 6,100 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 95½c.; 1,200 bushels do., at $1. Corn nominally unchanged; no sales. Barley in demand; sales 3,000 bushels Bay Quinte at 55c., afloat. Rye and Oats quiet. Canal Freights quiet; Flour 34c., Wheat 12c., Corn 11c. *Lake Imports*—2,600 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 7,400 bushels Barley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 48 | Sun sets.... 5 57 | Moon rises.... 7 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 53 | Gov. Island 10 42 | Hell Gate.... 12 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 22.

Arrived.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Abby Brown, (of Kennebunk, Me.,) Curtis, Bristol 42 ds., in ballast, to Riversmith & Co.

Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Bacon, Albany, with mdse., for Boston.

Schr. John H. Williams, Williams, Albany, with mdse., for Boston.

Schr. Nathaniel Lank, Fleming, Philadelphia, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Fakir, Heath, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. J. H. Moore, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Charmer, Bullingham, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. O K, Furniss, Newark, for Fall River.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Nickerson, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Amelia, Rockhill, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Boston, Brower, Philadelphia, for Providence.

BELOW—1 ship and 2 barks, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Sept. 20—Steamship Saladin, (Br.,) Kingston, Jam. Ships Harvest Queen, Liverpool; Washington, do.; Magellan, do.; Gosport, Havre; Eliza & Ella, do.; Surinam, (Br.,) Queenstown. Barks Goethe, (Brem.,) Bremen; J. Godfrey. ——. Schrs. Victory, (Br.,) Eleuthera; Lucsita, Havana; Virginia Price, St. Thomas; Thomas Halcomb, Naples; Equator, (Br.,) Nassau, N. P.

Sept. 21—Ships James Guthrie, Antwerp; Dashing Wave, San Francisco; Arctic, Antwerp; Bertha, do.; Elena, (Brem.,) Baltimore. Barks Maraval, Bermuda; N. H. Gaston, Barbados; Goodspeed, Dunkirk; Arrao, La Rochelle. Brigs Errichita, (Ital.,) Gibraltar; Helen Jane, (Br.,) Savanilla; Queen Victoria, (Br.,) Barbados. Schrs. Gipsey, (Br.,) St. Jago; Bella Peck, St. Jago; J. W. Congdon, Nicaragua; Passport, Marseilles; Ann, St. John, N. F.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

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